The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The Final Adjournment of Congress Fixed for Friday.

The Appropriation Bills and the "Thieves."

Detention of the Tybee Not by the Government.

Spanish Outrages Against American Citizens in Cuba.

Official Correspondence Relating to the Subject.

The House Action on the Tax and Tariff Bill—Final Adjournment on Friday at Noon—"Watch the Thieves"—The Georgia Bill—The "Tybee"—The New-York Nominations—Monday's Executive Session—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The disposition of the Tax and Tariff bill by the House yesterday is the subject of much congratulation among the friends of reduced taxation in both Houses. It takes out of the hands of the Conference Committee everything but minor points, and renders the bill certain of final passage as early as Wednesday. It will be one of the easiest conferences ever had on so important a measure. The Committee will be announced to-morrow.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT ON FRIDAY, SURE.

The status of the business in the two Houses is such that an adjournment will be effected on Friday next at noon with ease. There remain but two appropriation bills to be acted on by the Senate, the Sundry Civil, and the Supplemental Deficiency. There is nothing of importance on the Speaker's table in the House which earnest effort will be made to reach but the Naturalization and Apportionment bills. The conference reports to be acted on will be the Georgia bill, the Funding bill, the Army Appropriation, the Naval Appropriation, the Indian Appropriation, and the Tax and Tariff bills. These will all be reached in due time, and with scarce any of the confusion incident to the close of sessions usually. No night session in the House is likely to be held before Wednesday.

"WATCH THE THIEVES."

Much amusement was created here last night by the appeal of one of your contemporaries to members of Congress to "watch the thieves" for the next week, considering the fact that all the appropriation bills but two, out of an aggregate of nearly $300,000,000, are in such a condition of forwardness that neither honest men nor thieves can add to or take from them. This advice is somewhat out of place. There is no likelihood of any such scenes occurring as "rushing bills through, appropriating hundreds of millions at 3 o'clock in the morning," for the reason that there is no business in either House requiring such extraordinary efforts. Though Congress did little for the first four months in the way of passing measures, it did a great deal by its discussions toward maturing them, and consequently the work of this week will not indicate hasty or ill-considered action, but will be chiefly the necessary parliamentary formality required to make statutes of measures matured by months of previous discussion.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Conference Committee on the part of the Senate on the Georgia bill, Messrs. Howard, Hamlin and Thurman, was erroneously printed in these dispatches of Saturday as the conference on the Funding bill. The composition of this Committee indicates that the House substitute will be substantially concurred in, despite the predictions of gentlemen who guess at the facts. The House managers on this bill will be announced to-morrow. According to usage, Mr. Dawes, whose substitute was adopted, should be Chairman.

THE TYBEE.

The San Domingo steamer *Tybee* was not detained at the instance of the State Department, as telegraphed here from New-York. The Department sent the only dispatch it had to send early enough for Saturday, her day of leaving. The only communication transmitted by this Government was the brief official notice of the rejection of the treaty.

THE NEW-YORK NOMINATIONS.

The Executive Session of the Senate which will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow, will probably end the contest on the New-York nominations. That Mr. Murphy will be confirmed there is little doubt. Several important diplomatic nominations may be expected to-morrow or on Tuesday, among them possibly a successor to Mr. Motley.

SECRETARY FISH.

The announcement of Secretary Fish's resignation having been put forth again this morning with an assurance of reliability, that gentleman today remarked that he thought he was, under the circumstances, the most "resigned" man in Washington, in which opinion everybody who reads the newspapers will undoubtedly concur.

PAY OF FEMALE CLERKS.

The following is the clause in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill equalizing the pay of clerks of both sexes in the Departments, as finally agreed upon by both Houses:

> *Be it enacted*, That the heads of the several Departments are hereby authorized to appoint female clerks, who may be found to be competent and worthy, to any of the grades of clerkships known to the law in their respective Departments, with the compensation belonging to the class in which they may be appointed, but the number of first, second, third and fourth class clerkships shall not be increased by this section.

ABROGATION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

The Senate, in Executive Session on Friday night, ratified the notice of the abrogation of the slave-trade treaty, which notice of abrogation was given by the President, under the direction of Congress, over a year ago, as required by the treaty. This abolishes the three mixed Courts established by the treaty, one at New-York, Hon. Truman Smith, Judge; one at Sierre Leone and one at Cape Town, Hon. Benj. Pringle, Judge.

THE ALASKA COMPANY.

The Secretary of the Treasury, a few days ago, requested the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the rights of the Alaska Commercial Company under the recent act of Congress, which directs him, immediately after its passage, to lease the exclusive privilege of taking fur seals on the island, and at St. Paul and St. George, for a term of twenty years, to the best advantage of the United States, having due regard to the interests of the Government, the native inhabitants, and the parties heretofore engaged in the seal fisheries. In response the Attorney-General decides that if the terms which the Alaska Commercial Company offers are as favorable as those which can be obtained from proper and responsible parties in other quarters, or nearly so, then under the promises of the act the said Alaska Commercial Company will be entitled to a preference. As under this decision in the case larger amounts are offered for the lease by other parties, the Secretary of the Treasury will be compelled to decide how much money is equivalent to the interests of the parties now engaged in the trade. The above opinion is of importance to all persons who contemplate bidding, as they must determine how much in addition to their bids will be required of them to protect the interests of the Alaska Commercial Company.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CUBA.

Spanish Outrages on American Citizens Since the Beginning of the Struggle—Communication to the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The President, in compliance with the resolutions of the Senate, transmitted a large mass of documents to that body concerning the seizure of American vessels and the imprisonment and execution of citizens of the United States during the hostilities in Cuba. The first part of the document gives the particulars of the seizure of the *Mary Lowell*, the *Lloyd Aspinwall*, the *Champion*, and the *Lizzie Major* by the Spanish cruisers, and contains all the correspondence upon the subject.

AMERICAN CITIZENS EXECUTED.

The second is a list of persons said to be citizens of the United States, who have been executed without proper trial, together with the correspondence, and showing some of the steps taken with reference thereto. Their names are as follows: Charles Speakman, Albert Wyeth, George Bodel, Samuel Alexander, laborer; Vicente Danni, (or Dawney,) Juan Tianace, Portuguese; Charles J. Polhamus and Ernest Macarty.

AMERICANS WHOSE PROPERTY WAS TAKEN.

The third part is a list of persons said to be citizens of the United States, whose property is said to have been confiscated or embargoed: Jose Garcia, Augorisa Joaquin Garcia, Augorisa Inocensio Casanova, Ramon Fernandeo, Criado y Gomes, Joaquin Delgado Danforth, Knowlton & Co., Felix Govin y Pinto, Jose Govin y Pinto, Eusebio Guiteras, José de Jesus, Hernandez y Macias, Cristobal Madon, Thomas I. Mora, F. Asto Mora, Martin Menses, Ramon Rivas y Lama, John C. Rosas, Moses Taylor & Co., Louis C. Madeira, Aurelio Arango.

CITIZENS IMPRISONED.

The following is a list of persons, said to be citizens of the United States, who are said to have been unlawfully imprisoned and held *incommunicado*: José Vincente Brito, Theodore Cadiz, Emelio Cabada, Lucas A. de Castro, Joseph Dassy, Gabriel L. Varez del Villar, James M. Edwards, Charles Jernet, Douglas McGregor, Thomas Mirando, John E. Powers, Mrs. William L. Lynn, Mrs. Pratz, Misses Eliza and Aurelia Cadilpp, Augustin Santa Rosa, F. A. Schutz, Dr. A. T. Simons and Joseph Tate. Persons said to be citizens of the United States, who are said to have been unlawfully imprisoned, but not held *incommunicado*: Geo. Aba, Emalio De Gilva, Rafael Estrada, W. Henry, Fritot Gregario, Gonzales y Curbels, John A. Machado, Angel Morales, José Maria Ortega, Peter Patchot, Sebastian Partado, Andrew White, Estevar B. Valle, José Manuel Ponce de Leon, James M. Miller, John B. Latte, Michael M. Kelley, Juan Francisco Gonzales, Ralon Dacorger, James F. Wilters, John Williams.

SPANISH DECREES.

The State Department also transmits a list of the decrees of the Spanish authorities, so far as known to the Department, under which they claim to have acted in the several seizures, arrests, imprisonments, executions, embargoes and confiscations. On the 11th of August, 1869, Secretary Fish wrote to Spanish Minister Roberts, asking whether he had been authorized to adjust matters growing out of the intercourse with Cuba, so as to avoid delay of reference to Madrid, to which Minister Roberts replied he had no authority to settle such cases by agreement with the Captain-General of Cuba except in certain cases named. On the 21st of January last, Secretary Fish addressed Minister Roberts as to modifications of the decree forbidding alienation of property. Thereupon Minister Roberts defended the decree as one necessary for the maintenance of Spanish authority under the circumstances. On the 9th of June, 1870, Secretary Fish wrote Minister Roberts as follows:

SPANISH DISREGARD OF TREATIES.

The undersigned is directed by the President to invite the earnest attention of Don Manrico Lopez Roberts, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, to the irregular and arbitrary manner in which persons and properties of citizens of the United States are taken and held by the Spanish authorities in the Island of Cuba, where Count Valmaseda, in April of last year, issued a proclamation, declaring that every man, from the age of fifteen years and upward, found away from his habitation, and not providing sufficient motive therefore, would be shot, that every habitation unoccupied would be burned, and that every house not flying a white flag should be reduced to ashes, it became the duty of the undersigned to convey to Mr. Lopez Roberts the protest of the President against such a mode of warfare, and his request that the authorities in Cuba would take steps that no person having the right to claim the protection of the Government of the United States should be sacrificed or injured in the conduct of hostilities. On that basis, when again about the same time it came to the knowledge of this Government that the Captain-General of Cuba had, on the 1st day of April, 1869, issued a proclamation which virtually forbade the alienation of property on the island, except with the revision and assent of certain officials named in the decree, and which declared null and void all sales made without such revision and assent. the President again directed the undersigned to say that he viewed with regret such sweeping interference with the rights of individuals to alienate or dispose of their property, or that he hoped that steps would be speedily taken to modify that decree so that it should not be applicable to the property of citizens of the United States, and so that disputes and complaints that could not fail to arise if its execution should be attempted as to such property, might be prevented. When, seventeen days later, a decree was issued creating an administrative council for the custody and management of embargoed property, and when, three days afterward, the Captain-General issued a circular extending the previous embargo to the property of all persons, either within or without the island, who might take part in the insurrection, whether with arms in their hands, or aiding it with arms, munitions, money, or articles of subsistence, this Government confidently expected that the Cabinet of Madrid, and the authorities of Spain in the Island of Cuba, would regard the then recent local expressions of its wishes, and would not willingly permit the rights of citizens of the United States to be interfered with, or their properties to be sequestered without the forms of law to which they were entitled. When the President directed the undersigned to invite attention to the possibility that the laws and decrees which had been promulgated in Cuba might lead to an infraction of the treaties between Spain and the United States, he was not unmindful of the disorganized condition of society in parts of that island, nor of the difficulties which attended the enforcement of the authority of Spain. On the contrary he was induced to make such representation by a desire to avoid increasing those difficulties, and to prevent further complications so far as the act of this Government could do so. The seventh article of the treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain, provides:

> That the subjects of each of the contracting parties, their vessels or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other for any military expedition or other public or private purpose whatever, and in all cases of seizure, detention or arrest for debts contracted or offenses committed by any citizen a subject of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases. The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries or agents as they may judge proper in all their affairs, and in all trials at law in which they may be concerned before the tribunals of the other party, and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such cases and at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited on the said trials.

It is with great regret that the Government of the United States feels itself forced to say that it is informed that the provisions of this article of the treaty of 1795 have not been kept in mind by the authorities in Cuba during the present struggle. It appears to the President that the amnesty decrees of April, 1869, have been put in operation against the property of citizens of the United States, in violation of the treaty agreement; that such property should not be subject to embargo or detention for any public or private purpose whatever. Inclosed is a list of the citizens of the United States, up to this date, who have presented to this Government complaints of such embargo or detention of their property. The decree of embargoes is of itself an extraordinary exercise of supreme power outside of the ordinary and regular course of legal and judicial proceedings, and even if properly exercised with respect to the subjects of Spain and their properties, appears to be in contravention of the rights secured by the treaty to the citizens of the United States, and the proceedings under the decree against the property of citizens of the United States, have not, as is understood, been prosecuted by order and authority of the laws only, but in the exercise of the extraordinary functions vested in or exercised for the occasion by the supreme political authority of the Island, and have been arbitrary and unusual, and without the safeguards to personal rights and the rights of property, which ordinarily accompany legal proceedings, and which the seventh article of the treaty guarantees. It is understood that the citizens of the United States, whose property has been thus taken forcibly from them, have not been allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors as they might judge proper; on the contrary, as this Government is informed, their properties have been taken from them without notice, and advocates, notaries, solicitors, agents or factors, have not been allowed to interpose in their behalf. It is further understood that the names of parties whose properties are thus embargoed are from time to time published and their properties thereafter immediately seized, without opportunity to them, or their agents, to be present at any proceedings in regard thereto or at the taking of the examination or evidence. In many instances these proceedings have been taken against the properties of citizens of the United States, who were not at the time, and who have not during the continuance of the disturbances on the island of Cuba have been within the jurisdiction of Spain. It is notorious that by going to the Island of Cuba, after the official denunciation of their alleged conduct, they would subject themselves to arbitrary arrest and possible summary military trial, if not to the uncontrolled violence of popular prejudice. The undersigned has also received representations from several citizens of the United States complaining of arbitrary arrests, and of close incarceration, without permission to communicate with their friends or with their advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors as they might judge proper. In some of these cases the parties have been released. In others they are understood to be still in custody. The undersigned has the honor to inclose a list of the citizens of the United States who, up to this date, have presented to this Government complaints of such arrest and detention. In some cases also such arrests have been followed by military trial, without the opportunity of access to advocates or solicitors, or of communication with witnesses, and without those personal rights and legal protection which they assuredly should have enjoyed, and such summary trials, when ending in conviction, have been followed by summary punishment. Such cases, so far as they have come to the knowledge of the undersigned, are inclosed in the list herewith transmitted. What has been already done in this respect is unhappily past recall, and leaves to the United States a claim against Spain for the amount of the injuries that their citizens have suffered by reason of these several violations of the treaty of 1795—a claim which the undersigned presents on behalf of this Government with the confident hope that the Government of Spain, recognizing its justice and making some proper and suitable provision for ascertaining the amount which should rightfully come to each claimant, will also order the immediate restoration to the citizens of the United States of their properties which have been thus embargoed, and the release of those citizens of the United States thus held, or their immediate trial under the guarantees and with the rights accorded by the treaty. As to the future, it is confidently expected that steps will be taken to insure against further violations of the treaty. The high sense of honor for which Spain is proverbial will, the President feels assured, prompt her to take vigorous steps to secure to the citizens of the United States within Spanish dominion the full measure of the rights accorded to them by the treaty of 1795. The extraordinary powers as to affairs in Cuba which were conferred upon Mr. Lopez Roberts by his Government, and which were communicated to the undersigned on the 12th day of August last, are understood by the Government of the United States to be broad enough to authorize him to arrest these infractions of the rights secured by the treaty and to obtain the restoration of the properties. If, however, such is not the case, the undersigned then takes the liberty to ask Mr. Lopez Roberts to advise him of such absence of power in order that instructions may be given to the United States Minister at Madrid.

In closing this note the undersigned must expressly reserve to the Government of the United States the right to restate its grievances on these points as new facts may come to its knowledge showing further and other injuries to the properties of citizens of the United States from like causes.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Lopez Roberts the assurances of his highest consideration.

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

SENOR ROBERTS' REPLY.

Mr. Roberts replies to Mr. Fish, June 24, as follows:

The Honorable Secretary of State of the United States was pleased to address a note on the 9th inst., to the undersigned, inquiring whether the powers with which, he stated in his communication of August 12, 1869, he had been invested, were or were not sufficiently ample to authorize him to interfere in the cases of seizure of property and of arrests of citizens of the United States, which are declared by the Hon. Hamilton Fish to have been made in the Island of Cuba, in a manner contrary to the spirit and letter of the treaties existing between the United States and Spain, the Federal Government proposing in case that the undersigned is not in possession of the powers referred to, to send the necessary instructions to its representative at Madrid, Gen. Sickles. The undersigned has the honor to inform the honorable Secretary of State that, in view of the favorable situation in which the Island of Cuba now is, the Government of His Highness the Regent of the Kingdom no longer deems it necessary to continue the powers which were granted to him at the time aforesaid, and which are mentioned by the honorable Secretary of State in his note.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the honorable Secretary of State the assurance of his highest consideration.

MANRICO LOPES ROBERTS.

INSTRUCTION TO GEN. SICKLES.

Secretary Fish, on the 24th of June, 1870, addressed a long letter to Gen. Sickles, inclosing his note to Mr. Roberts and Mr. Roberts' reply, instructing him to bring the whole subject to the notice of the Spanish Government, and to say the President hopes that immediate steps will be taken for the release of all the citizens of the United States who may be held in custody in Cuba, in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795, or for their immediate trial under the guarantees and with the rights secured by the treaty. Gen. Sickles is also instructed to ask for the restoration to the citizens of the United States of their properties and estates, so far as the same have been arbitrarily embargoed, in violation of the provisions of the treaty. The Secretary says: "You will also endeavor to secure some mode for the early and equitable indemnification and satisfaction to the several parties whose rights have been violated of the amounts which should rightfully come to each claimant for the illegal detention of his property or his person. You will say that this suggestion is made in the interest of peace, of justice, and of good will, in order to secure a measure of damages in each case which shall be just as between the two Governments. You will also say that it is extremely desirable to have the investigations conducted in this country; it cannot be done in Spain without subjecting the claimants to unnecessary expense, and it cannot be done in Cuba at present without subjecting many of them to personal danger. In this connection I must again, on behalf of this Government, express, in the interest of good will and the continued good understanding which we desire to maintain with Spain, the strong desire of the President that the Government at Madrid will confer fresh powers upon Mr. Lopez Roberts, or upon such other person on this side of the Atlantic as may be selected for that purpose, to arrange all such questions with this Government. The Spanish authorities in Cuba seem to have absolute power for the commission of such acts as are now complained of, but when redress is sought we are referred to the distant Cabinet at Madrid, where it is often found necessary to refer again to Cuba for information, and the case is thus suspended and delayed to the grievous injury of the parties, and at the hazard of imitation from the delay, of which the necessity is not apparent to the impatient sufferer or to the public. The President has respected the Spanish claim of sovereignty over the Island of Cuba during the present contest against a strong sympathetic pressure from without. Spain owes it to the United States, as well as to her own traditional sense of justice, that her sovereignty shall not be used for the oppression and injury of the citizens of this Republic. You will urge this point in every way that your good judgment may suggest.

Secretary Fish to Gen. Sickles, July 1, referring to the note of Mr. Roberts, says: "In bringing this subject to the attention of the Spanish Government, you will state that if the situation in Cuba be so favorable as to render those powers unnecessary, it is hoped that the arrests and embargoes complained of will not recur, and that immediate reparation will be made for those that have occurred.

THE SPANISH QUESTION

The "Situation" Becoming Extremely Critical on the Continent.

Prussia Surprised but Cool, and France Excited.

Active Preparations for an Aggressive Movement.

Transports for Thirty Thousand Troops Ordered to be Ready.

France Condemned for Endeavoring to Precipitate War.

Attitude of Prussia—Indifference as to the Result—Excitement Still Unabated in France—The Prussian Answer Anxiously Awaited.

BERLIN, July 10.—Military men here do not appear to be excited about the Spanish imbroglio. It is not thought possible that war will result from it.

The *Prussian Cross Gazette*, a Ministerial organ, disapproves of the Duke de Grammont's declarations in the French Chamber. It says he must know, as every one does, that the King of Prussia and the heads of the Confederation are all indifferent to the elevation of Prince Leopold to the Spanish throne. He had no right, in the absence of evidence, to charge another Power with a disposition to wantonly disturb the European equilibrium. The Prince of Hohenzollern is a free agent, and may or may not accept the crown. His decision will not affect Prussia's neutrality.

PARIS, July 10—5 P. M.—The excitement on the Bourse is unabated. Rentes continue to decline and are now quoted at 69f. 25c., a falling off of 27c. from the last quotation of yesterday. According to the latest news, negotiations continue, but it is impossible to say what the result may be. There was a rumor today that the Prince of Hohenzollern had settled the whole question by withdrawing his acceptance of Gen. Prim's offer; but the *Constitutionnel*, in an extra issue, contradicts the rumor, and adds the following comments: "The Prussian journals say their Government has been a stranger to the candidacy of the Prince. If this was so, the Prussian Government should now prove its sincerity by forcing the Prince to renounce the offer. The Prince is under the authority of the King of Prussia, and the latter thus has the peace of Europe in his hands. The answer of Prussia is expected to-night or to-morrow. If it is unsatisfactory, the necessary measures to enforce with arms the rights of France will immediately be taken. Already the Government is preparing for the emergency." A telegram from Ems says: Count Benedetti, the French Ambassador, before his interview with King William, saw Baron von Werther, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, who had come to Ems to consult with the King. The Baron told the French Minister that the Government of Prussia was profoundly surprised at the attitude of France. It could not comprehend this haste to assume hostility, except as a verification of the belief that France had for a long time desired a war on the Rhine. A Vienna dispatch states that the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs received with coldness a communication from Spain relative to the candidature of Prince Leopold, and in his reply to the Spanish Minister dwelt upon the ill effect such a surprise could not but produce. The Belgian journals pronounce a calumny the statement that the King of the Belgians had any part in procuring the offer of Gen. Prim, or inducing its acceptance. The *Gaulois* has a report that Prince Napoleon has gone to Copenhagen to make propositions for a treaty of alliance with Denmark and Sweden.

Warlike Preparations in France—The Emperor Opens Dispatches Himself, and Dictates Answers—Transports for 30,000 Troops Ordered—Press Prosecution.

PARIS, July 10—6 P. M.—While negotiations are going on with great activity, the French Government makes no attempt to conceal its warlike preparations. The Emperor remains at St. Cloud, and it is announced that he will not go to the Mineral Springs. Couriers arrive all day and far into the night at the palace. The Emperor opens dispatches himself, and directs or dictates the answers. The departure of the Prince Imperial for Chalons has been deferred. The journals say Marshal McMahon has been ordered to be ready to move at the first signal, and orders have been sent to the commandant at Cherbourg to prepare a fleet of transports for 30,000 troops. A large number of army and naval officers, who were in Paris on leave, have disappeared, and have, doubtless, been quietly ordered to their posts.

Interview Between the French Ambassador and the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs—France Opposes All Candidates Except the Prince of Asturias.

MADRID, July 10.—The Regent Serrano has deferred his intended departure from Madrid. It is reported that the Unionists in the Cortes will vote against the Prince of Hohenzollern, unless the question becomes an international one. The *Imparcial* publishes an account of an interview between Minister Sagosta and the Baron Mercier, the French Ambassador. Señor Sagosta complained that France opposed all nominations for the throne save that of the Prince of Asturias. He denied that Spain was under the influence of Prussia, and regretted the susceptibility of the French Government. A report in the Paris *Gaulois*, that Espartero had pronounced against the Prince of Hohenzollern, and called on his partisans to support the Prince of Asturias, is utterly false. This contradiction is given on the best authority.

Prospects of a War—Probable Recall of the French Ambassador to Berlin Within Twenty-four Hours—Opinions in France.

LONDON, July 10.—A crisis is imminent on the continent. Military preparations were going on all last night in Paris. If the candidature of Prince Leopold is not withdrawn within the next twenty-four hours, the French Ministers will be recalled from Berlin and Madrid, and war will be declared. The conduct of France in forcing the issue and refusing to leave the question of the throne to the Spanish people is strongly condemned by all Europe, and Prussia's calm and dignified position is approved.

LONDON, July 10—Evening.—The negotiations between Paris and Ems are reported to be unsatisfactory. Prussia declaring her innocence of intrigue, refuses to interfere with the candidacy of the Prince of Hohenzollern on the ground that she has neither the right, power, nor inclination to dictate to Spain or to Prince Leopold. A large party in France counsel suspension of action until the meeting of the Spanish Cortes. The general belief is that the Emperor is determined to fight, and will move instantly, without giving Prussia time for preparation. It is said that Napoleon would prefer to meet the issue now, rather than after Prince Leopold is elected by the Spanish people, especially as he bases the claims of his own dynasty on the popular vote.

The Excitement in Financial Circles—France to Wait for a Reply till Monday Evening.

PARIS, July 10—10 o'clock P. M.—The excitement on the Bourse at this hour is intense. Rentes have fallen to 67f. 90c. It is reported that the Government will wait for a reply from Prussia until Monday evening.

FRANKFORT, July 10.—United States bonds are declining; at noon to-day five-twenties of 1862 were quoted at 94⅜@94¼.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The Dissenting Bishops in the Ecumenical Council—The Frigate Franklin and the Scheldt—Contradiction—Press Prosecutions in France.

ROME, July 9, via PARIS.—Several members of the Ecumenical Council desiring to leave Rome before the promulgation of the dogma of primacy and infallibility, the Pope has ordered that there shall be no suspension of the sittings. The *Civilta Cattolica*, the official journal, denies that menaces have been made against the prelates of Hungary for their persistent opposition to the new dogma.

ANTWERP, July 10.—The port officers have visited the vessels of the American squadron at Flessingue, and warned the Admiral commanding not to take the *Franklin* into the Scheldt, for fear that she may get aground. But they say there is sufficient depth of water for the other vessels of the fleet.

PARIS, July 10—A report that the Marquis de la Valette, Ambassador to Great Britain, had resigned, is contradicted. The editor of the literary journal *Gavroche*, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment and 6000 francs fine, for violation of the Press law and an offense against the Emperor.

CUBA.

An Explosion in Sewers Opposite the Captain-General's Palace.

HAVANA, July 10.—On Friday and Saturday evenings citizens living near the Captain-General's palace were alarmed by loud explosions. The wildest rumors prevailed as to their cause, but it was finally discovered that the foul air in the sewers opposite the palace had ignited and exploded.

THE INDIANS.

Affairs of the Osages—Encroachments of Whites on Their Reservation—Unjust Course of the Settlers and Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Official advices have been recently received at the Indian Office concerning the present condition of things along the borders of the Indian Territory, and explaining in part the causes of the difficulties. Whether the Osage Indians are mixed up with it remains to be seen; but, certainly, the condition of affairs on their reservation is deplorable. The large body of white settlers who have taken forcible possession of the lands of those Indians, without a shadow of legal right, continue to hold possession of them, and include them in their claims. On the eastern part of the Osage reservation these squatters have organized three counties, appointed judges and other county officers, surveyed and formally allotted the larger part of the lands, with all the assurance of honest people. They have stolen within the last three years several thousand of the Indians' ponies. In 1865 the Osages were persuaded to allow the Government to dispose of a strip of their lands, twenty miles wide, along the whole southern border of Kansas. They were told that in two years much of it would be paid for, and they would have some means of support. They consented. The lands were surveyed and thousands of settlers entered upon, took possession, and are now occupying them, and yet, though it is five years ago, the Indians have not received one cent from the sale of these lands. The reason given for this is that at the end of three years the settlers did not find it convenient to pay; so they got their Representative in Congress to introduce a bill, which was passed, granting them an extension of two years more in which to pay for the lands. The Indians were not consulted, and to this day do not understand it and have no faith in the Government's ever dealing fairly with them. The effect of these outrages has been to drive the Osages into the Cherokee country, where a portion of them are huddled along the banks of the little Coma River, or as outlaws to wander on the Southern plains. Nothing whatever has been done by the Government in the way of feeding them, and scores of them have died this Spring from the want of medical treatment. The present agent is a Quaker and has done what he could, without means to ameliorate their condition. In 1865 they sold to the Government a strip of land from which the two counties of Neosho and Labette have been constructed, from which and other sources they receive about $5 per capita annually. This is the only compensation which they get in return for their magnificent reservation of 8,000,000 acres of land. This Spring the Government sent down a small company of infantry to prevent hostilities, which has done what little good it could. But as the reservation is over 270 miles long by thirty wide, it will be seen that some other remedy than this must be applied if we would have peace, security and fair dealing, or uphold the honor of our country along that border. The Osages are intensely anxious to turn their attention to agriculture, and if they had but the least show of justice, would soon have cabins erected, fields fenced, and crops planted. Is it to be wondered at that we hear of attacks on trains at Camp Supply, or raids on the border settlers. The marvel is that the Indians have been peaceful as long as they have.

THE WEST.

Senator Revels in Cincinnati—Indiana Railroads—The Tennessee Legislature—Disabilities of a Candidate for a Judgeship.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Hon. Hiram R. Revels arrived here this morning. He will deliver his lecture on "The Tendency of Our Age" to-morrow night.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 10.—The railroad from this city to the Indianapolis and St. Louis Road will be opened for travel and freight to-night. This makes two rival lines from St. Louis East, both passing through this city. There are indications of the liveliest competition.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 10.—The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow till December next. Much important legislation will go over till the next term. Considerable disappointment is felt here relative to the action of the United States Senate on the proposition to remove the disabilities of A. O. P. Nicholson, who is a prominent candidate for Supreme Judge.

Murder in Clinton County, Ohio—Accident at a Base-Ball Match.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Valentine Osborne stabbed and killed Elijah Haworth, near New-Vienna, Clinton County. Last Thursday two men came to the house of Mrs. Jackson de Havenner, in Covington, Indiana, in the absence of her husband, and gagged her and brutally violated her person. When her husband returned he found her lying in the yard insensible and still gagged. The villains were not arrested.

....The match game of base-ball yesterday, between the Red Stockings, of this City, and the Amateurs, of Chicago, at Ogden Park, resulted in the success of the former club by a score of 56 to 19. During the progress of the game, the raised seats on the west side gave way, precipitating some 500 persons to the ground in terrible confusion. Three men and two ladies were considerably injured. Mr. Brewster, the hatter, under the Sherman House, was badly hurt in the spine; T. C. Kane, commission merchant, was badly hurt internally; Dr. Cleveland was hurt internally, and Miss Mary Cline had her leg broken. The game was interrupted by the accident but a few minutes.

Rioting in Philadelphia—Firemen's Feuds—A Hose Carriage Thrown Into the River.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The western part of this city was kept in an uproar, last night, by rioting firemen. The hose carriage of the Good-will Company was thrown into the Schuylkill River by the Philadelphia Engine Company after a small fire. Subsequently, for the purpose of drawing the Philadelphia Company near to the premises of the Good-will, the large flouring-mill of Rowland & Ervein, on Broad and Race streets, was set on fire and entirely destroyed, with a number of surrounding properties. Loss heavy; no insurance. The carriage of the Good-will was fished out of the river, and the members were attacked by the Philadelphia Company as they were taking it home. A few arrests were made.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 10.—The body of a man was found this afternoon hanging by the neck, in the out-house of Mr. C. Coffee, near Wellsburg, about six miles east of this city. He was about fifty years old, and had on light tweed clothes and a black felt hat. It is supposed he has been hanging two or three days. No one in this vicinity is able to identify him.

TRENTON, N. J., July 10.—The Terra Cotta works of O. O. Bowman caught fire early this morning. The sheds and a large amount of the ware were burned. Loss estimated between $2,000 and $4,000.....A base-ball match between the Relief, of Philadelphia, and the Trenton's, took place here yesterday. The score stood, Trentons 70, Reliefs 10.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 10.—Rev. Dr. James Keogh, thirty-six years old, an eminent Catholic theologian, died today.

THE WATER-STREET MISSION.

An Interesting Meeting Yesterday Evening—The "Slums" Give Up their Rabble—Kit Burns' Grievances.

Last evening, under the auspices of the Water-street Mission, a sacred concert, free to all who felt inclined to attend, was held at the rooms No. 273 Water-street. Numbers of fallen women, broken-down drunkards, and of the poverty-stricken rabble of the neighborhood were present. At 8 o'clock the small room immediately adjoining "Kit" Burns' dog-fighting establishment was packed with a conglomerated multitude, of males and females of every color, age, and condition, who took the seats assigned them with the utmost decorum. It was noticed that "Kit" and his spouse were not present, as it was their wont to be, and to ascertain the "difficulty" our reporter visited that celebrity's place shortly before the exercises of the evening had commenced. "Kit" had just stepped out from behind the bar, and was airing himself in the front door of his domicile, looking as complacently upon the gathering throng as though an old-fashioned dog-fight was about to begin. His eyes were somewhat downcast, however, which was the subject of no little solicitude among his friends who were standing and leaning against numerous empty beer kegs close at hand. "Kit" shook our reporter graciously by the hand, and in answer to the question why he did not enter the Mission and join with the singers, answered, "that he felt hurt."

REPORTER—"Kit," explain the trouble, and it may be possible that your grievances may be amicably settled, as I am well acquainted with one of the gentlemen who is at the head of the mission.

KIT—No, that won't do; they talked about me in the evening, and I'm d—d if I have anything more to say anyhow.

REPORTER—Why, "Kit," you've got along all right so far; why can't you keep it up; the people have begun to think that you have reformed entirely, which I hope is true.

KIT—I've tried to reform but these infernal white neck-tie fellers keep talkin' about me, and throwin' up my business to every one that comes along, and I've listened to their "palaver" so long that I'm —— if I ain't disgusted with the whole concern, with the exception of Mr. Phillips, (who sang during the evening,) who I think a perfect gentleman." Here "Kit's" wife came to the door, asked our reporter in, and gave the history of "Kit's" troubles. It appears that during yesterday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Boole, who is at the head of the Mission, during his out-door sermon in front of "Kit's" place, made use of language somewhat derogatory to "Kit's" character, which, she said, "hurt the old un" and now as war is declared "Kit" said he intended to carry it on if they kept up the crusade against his business—it is probable that the mission will experience more trouble than they anticipated. "Kit" says, "They keep constantly annoying me because I disposes of beer to make a living." The exercises having begun, our representative entered the Mission rooms, and the sight that greeted his vision was interesting. About one hundred fallen women were seated around the desk in the further end of the hall, and as soon as Mr. Phillips gave out a hymn, which he accompanied on the melodeon, they all joined in a concert which fairly shook the frail edifice. Gin-blossomed specimens of the Caucassian race, and poor unfortunates of every nationality, attracted by the singing, congregated in and around the doors, and when Mr. Phillips sang some plaintive religious songs, tears were seen to glisten in many eyes that had probably been sealed up for years.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. Blackie, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who has had a vast experience in London and other European cities, and Mr. Wm. Reynolds, of Peoria, Ill., who urged the poor unfortunates to begin anew their career, and seek the Savior as the vibeacon light.

All who were present evinced the greatest interest in all that was said, and especially when a hymn was sung—as then with one accord they all joined in, and their radiant smiles betokened that they had not entirely lost all feelings of humanity.

The Mission have at present between one and two hundred women under their charge who have been reclaimed from the dance-houses of Water-street and the vicinity, and with a little assistance they hope soon to accomplish great good in their work of humanity.

TRAIN TALKING CHINESE.

Advice from George Francis to the Working Man—Advantages to the Poor to be Derived from Coolie Immigration—A Word to the Irish—The Latest Phase of Know-Nothingism.

George Francis Train delivered a lecture, at the Bowery Theatre, last evening, on "Chinamen *vs.* Demagogues." The audience was rather small, owing partly to the fact that the admission fee was fifty cents, but mainly, as the lecturer said, to the fact that only twenty-four hours' notice had been given of the lecture. He said he had just arrived from Omaha, and had delivered a lecture in Westfield on Friday to six hundred people. This was the last lecture he expected to give in New-York before making his tour round the world. He would next speak in Chicago, then in Omaha, then in Salt Lake, and on the 28th inst. he was to lecture in San Francisco. From San Francisco he should go to Japan, and so on to Hong Kong, Bombay, Calcutta, Cairo, Alexandria, Athens, Rome, Berlin, Paris, addressing audiences all the way, and bringing up in London on the 1st of November, where he expected to be lodged in an English jail. The speaker proceeded to discourse on various topics—the Fenians, the *Alabama* claims, the National Debt, (which he said he was in favor of repudiating,) himself, and his claims as a Presidential candidate, &c., &c., for about half an hour, before touching upon the Chinese question. He said he made this introduction in order to rouse up his audience, and get them magnetized to such a point that they could appreciate what he had to say on the subject of the evening. Coming down at length to the subject in hand, he said the political demagogues smelled the battle afar off. Twenty years ago, when he was at the head of the mercantile house of Enoch Train & Co., he organized a system of Irish immigration to this country. He proposed to bring 10,000 Irish laborers here. Just then the Know-Nothing Party sprung up, composed of men who were now Democrats and Republicans. They sent word to him to stop bringing over the —— Irishmen, as they called them, just as they now object to bringing the Chinese to this country. About a year ago now he lectured in San Francisco. The house was packed with Irish boys. He took sides in favor of the Chinese. He asked them if they remembered the Know-Nothing Party twenty years ago, and if they wished to revive it now. He told them that the politicians were only playing them off against the Chinese, and intended to sell them out. They remembered how the Know-Nothings treated them, and were they now going to organize a Know-Nothing Party against China? I told them how the politicians used them as tools, and how they followed the demagogues like a flock of sheep. Why should they object to the Chinese coming here? Why should they always wish to do the washing and all the dirty work? Why could they not become employers themselves and hire those Chinese for servants? Again, I told them how the Pope of Rome for 300 years had maintained a Catholic College at Manila to teach Christianity to the Chinese; how they had been the only proselytizing sect in China, and had converted 60,000,000 Chinamen to the Catholic faith; and were they now to forbid the Chinaman, whom the good Pope had taken so much pains to Christianize, from coming to a Christian land? The political demagogues profess to think that the Chinese are going to flood the country. Now, he was engaged in importing Chinese into Australia twenty years ago, and today there were not 25,000 Chinese in that country. It was said there were 75,000 Chinamen in California. He asserted that there were not 40,000 all told in the whole United States, although they had been twenty years immigrating to the Pacific coast. At the rate Chinamen were being brought, or were capable of being brought by the present means of communication, it would take seventy-five years, or three-quarters of a century, for 1,000,000 of Chinese to get here. And yet these demagogues are trying to arouse your anger against these Chinese, under pretense that they are going to root you out of the country, and deprive you of bread. He did not like to see people fooled in this way, especially the Irish people. A great deal had been said about the importation of a few Chinese into Massachusetts; but more had gone to Louisiana, and what did we see there? Why, the negroes were getting excited against the Chinese there the same as the Irish here. Thus we see the negroes and the Irish standing on the same platform. The Democratic Party, which led the Irish by the nose, was a free-trade party, and their great argument was that free-trade would give the people cheap clothing and manufactured goods. Now, according to that we ought to get as many Chinese here as possible. If they will work for half price we can get our goods for half price. The true interest of the laboring men of this country was to fight against the pauper labor of Europe. And yet they stupidly vote with the Democratic Party, which with its free-trade would destroy the labor of this country to build up that of Europe. According to the present rate of importation, this country in ten years will pay $3,000,000,000 to the pauper labor of Europe—more than the national debt. What we need in this country is prohibition. Then let us admit free imigration to all the nations of the world, and build up manufactures and be independent of Europe. The trouble is the laboring men of this country take the Chinese for fools. This was a grand mistake. A Chinaman, said the speaker, will learn more than any man I ever saw. Again, the Chinese are the most honest people in the world. Who ever heard for a hundred years past of a falsely-packed chest of tea? Now you can't move in this country without getting cheated. But a Chinaman's word is as good as his bond. They are an intelligent people, too. There is not a person in China of the age of six years that cannot read and write. Three thousand years ago, when our ancestors, like Nebuchadnezzar, were eating grass, the Chinese were a highly civilized people. Do not then let the demagogues fool you any longer on this Chinese question.

At the close of his remarks on the Chinese, the speaker was requested to "go on," and in compliance with the request entertained the audience for some time longer in speaking upon any question named by any one in the audience. In this way he gave his views of Gen. O'Neil, (whom he defended,) Charles Dickens, European politics, &c., after which the audience dispersed.

The Young Men's Christian Association in Newark—What it is Doing.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association in Newark are earnest workers in the cause, and when it is stated what their order of services was yesterday, the programme for every pleasant Sabbath is announced.

Military Park is the rendezvous every Sabbath for a large number of young people, and here the working members of the Association also assemble so hold religious exercises. Yesterday the meeting was conducted by "Brother Randolph" and several young men either exhorted or offered prayer. Very noticeable among the speakers was one, a mere boy, who has recently been gathered into the fold. He stood up among the multitude and beseeched them to come with him. Besides these exercises the Association also held meetings at the Almshouse, the Bethel Church, at Hoyt-street Chapel and at their rooms. Yesterday five persons asked prayers, and four promising but dissipated young men pledged to abstain hereafter rom indulging in ardent spirits.

Assault by a Policeman—Shooting Affray.

Louis Bowerschils, of No. 530 West 40th-street, appeared last evening at the 20th Precinct Station-house and reported that he was sitting in his doorway, when Patrolman John McEnroe came up and ordered him to leave, at the same time striking him on the arm with his club, dislocating the elbow. The limb was set, and the man assisted to his home.... Charles Wilson, of No. 8 Carlisle-street, while returning to the City on a Staten Island ferry-boat, last evening, was shot in the back by James Nolan, who was arrested on coming on shore, and locked up in the New-street Police Station. The wound of Wilson is not serious.

Hell Gate Improvements.

The work of excavating in the charge of the Government has been suspended at Hallett's Reef, on account of the want of funds, since the 30th of June; but as the Appropriation bill for river and harbor improvements finally passed the House of Representatives on Friday, work will probably be resumed early in the week, or as soon as the bill is signed by the President. During the past ten days a single watchman has been in charge of the deserted works.

Attempt to Escape from a Station-House.

Last evening Moses Vanderberg, who was confined in a cell of the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, broke out and then released a comrade named Patrick Coffee. Both had reached the front door, on their road to freedom, when they were intercepted and secured by Sergt. Smith and Doorman Palister.

Fire in Broome-Street.

Last evening a fire occurred in the basement of No. 169 Broome-street, occupied by Isaac Marks, grocer. Damage, $300; insured for $600 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

Arrival of the City of Brussels.

The steam-ship *City of Brussels*, Capt. Kennedy, from Liverpool June 30, via Queenstown July 1, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

A Horrible Crime in Kentucky—Brutal Murder of a Boy.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 9.

In the annals of crime it would be difficult to find a more shocking murder than has taken place within a comparatively short distance of this city. During the Spring a Mr. Hoffman, who resides in Kentucky, about four miles south of Lawrenceburg, Ind., had a man at work for him named Peter Blew, whom he discharged a short time ago. Since that time the latter has been occasionally absent from the neighborhood. On Thursday, about 3 o'clock, he returned to the house of Mr. Hoffman, who was absent, and after having been there for a time, made improper proposals to Mrs. Hoffman, which were resisted by the woman, who at once ordered him to leave the house. Instead of doing this immediately, he apologized for his approaches, saying he was only in fun. Soon, however, he went out, asking the son of Mrs. Hoffman, a boy of six years of age, to accompany him. Enticing the innocent boy behind a pig-pen not far away, he threw him to the ground, and, with a ferocity that makes one shrink from the recital of details, cut and haggled at the throat with a dull pocket-knife until the head was almost severed from the body.

He then returned to the house, his hands reeking with the blood of his innocent victim, and seized Mrs. Hoffman, revealing to her the crime he had committed on her child, and assuring her of his intention to violate her person if he had to take her life. Mrs. Hoffman struggled with the wretch awhile, and finally wrested herself from his embrace. She hastened for protection to a cabin, about a quarter of a mile distant, which was inhabited by colored people. Blew pursued her a short distance and then fled to the woods. The news of the horrible crime spread like wildfire, and the whole community was soon in search of the perpetrator of the foul deed; but at last accounts, it had been a fruitless pursuit.

A man answering Blew's description was seen to cross the Ohio River about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, from the Kentucky to the Indiana side. The Indiana people are aroused, and are searching for the guilty man, but the accounts received last evening indicate that he is still at large. That he will be able to elude the vigilance of the whole community is hardly possible. So fearful a crime will not go unwhipped

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRIMITIVE MAN. By LOUIS FIGUIER. Revised Translation. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1870.

"Whatever other accusation may be brought against them," says Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, "geologists cannot be said to have hastily accepted the theory of the co-existence of the human race with the now extinct pachydermata of Western Europe." In point of fact, flint implements bearing the marks of human handiwork have been found, in association with the bones of the mammoth, on various occasions during nearly 150 years. And yet, from the date of his first communication on the subject in 1841, it took the French geologist, BOUCHER DE PERTHES, twenty years to induce his brother *savans* even to give his researches the honor of a thorough examination. Since that time proofs have accumulated rapidly from all parts of the world, tending to show that man existed during the quaternary epoch—that is, in the period of geological time immediately preceding that in which we live—and that in his earlier struggles for existence, he had to contend against such antediluvian monsters as the mammoth, the cave-bear, the woolly-haired rhinoceros, and the Irish elk. When it is asserted that human remains have been found side by side with deposits to which the very lowest estimate assign an antiquity of 100,000 years, it will be seen that this branch of inquiry takes small account of our received system of chronology. Men of science are almost without exception agreed upon the correctness of the data which assigns the appearance of man to the age of the upper crust of existing rocks, and there are those who even claim that he existed during the tertiary epoch, or what is known as the epoch of the miocene and the pliocene formation. This would give the human race an antiquity of probably a million of years, but in the absence of sufficient corroborative data, this belief numbers but few adherents. With reference to the attitude of pre-historic archæology to religion, the present Archbishop of Canterbury has well remarked, "The man of science ought to go on, honestly, patiently, diffidently, observing and storing up his observations, and carrying his reasonings unflinchingly to their legitimate conclusions, convinced that it would be treason to the majesty at once of science and of religion if he sought to help either by swerving ever so little from the straight line of truth."

The present volume embodies a popular résumé of the labors of the earlier as well as the latest inquirers in this highly interesting field of the study of primitive man. The divisions of the book are well defined, and the style is not unduly encumbered with scientific terms. The general reader will rise from its perusal with the consciousness that a new and fascinating field of research has been opened to modern science, and that contemporaneously with the advance of the study of language into pre-historic ages, an equally powerful influence has been brought to bear upon the enigmas that surround the origin of our race. The faults of the book are a characteristically French tendency to rhetorical comment, and a somewhat premature effort to give a coloring of historic reality to the distant ages of which it treats. In the large plates with which the volume abounds, we have some amusing fancy sketches of how our predecessors lived when as yet their dwellings were the hollows of the rocks and their implements chipped pieces of flint. These illustrations are objectionable in a scientific point of view, chiefly because their main features are derived from the imagination, and because they perversely assume as high a type of cerebral and bodily development for our race, when still in the condition of the "squalid savage," as it possesses after ages of progress and civilization. There may be a certain amount of poetry in this, but it is certainly at variance with such scientific evidence as we possess, whether it be drawn from analogy or actual remains. M. FIGUIER gives rather a meager account of the labors of American archæologists, and of the highly remarkable series of pre-historic monuments which we possess in such abundance. In a future edition of the book, it would surely increase its value to readers in this country, were a more comprehensive summary to be given of the painstaking researches of Messrs. SQUIER and DAVIS, besides those of Mr. LAPHAM, Mr. HAVEN, and others who are probably better known and more highly appreciated among the *savans* of Europe than they have been at home.

The translation of the work shows care and ability; it is handsomely got up, and profusely illustrated, and forming, as it does, the only popular treatise upon an erudite though interesting subject, deserves a fair share of public attention.

SUMMER DRIFT-WOOD FOR THE WINTER FIRE. By ROSE PORTER. New York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.

Under this pretty title, we have one of the pleasantest books of the season. It is a tale of girlish experiences during a Summer of travel, and the writer has delicately woven through the whole a story of love gradually developed, but prematurely blighted by the death of the lover. Miss PORTER has a deep appreciation of all that is beautiful in nature, and lovely in character; and while there is no sickly sentimentality, nothing strained or overwrought in her book, its purity and sweetness of thought, naturalness of expression, and beauty of style will win for it the attention and interest of many readers. No purer, sweeter, better volume, in its way, can be carried to the mountains or the sea, to teach readers how to gather in their Summer wanderings thoughts and memories which will warm and cheer their Winter homes.

BREEZIE LANGTON. A Story of Fifty-two to Fifty-five. By HAWLEY SMART. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1870.

With a feeble and indefinite conception of plot, Mr. SMART has contrived to string together an unlimited number of probable and improbable incidents, and thus to fill a volume more remarkable for size than interest. His characters are all common-place, and being thrust into positions to which such personages are not accustomed, they are awkward and restless. Delpré is an old-fashioned blackleg indispensable to races and gaming-tables, although he lacks the wit usually ascribed to his class. The ladies use their best efforts to appear "fast," and have the common lot of bad imitators, and the men are given to a flat and pointless kind of horse talk, which could never be tolerated in good society. There is a sad story connected with Breezie's family, which might have been made interesting had it been worked out with skill, but which, as it stands, is undeniably dull. The only scenes in which there appears to be any reality are those between Belle Bartley and Charlie, which exhibit some true feelings, and the subsequent interviews between Mr. and Mrs. Bartley, which may in all likelihood find a counterpart in the experience of very ill-bred people. Sketches of events occurring in the Crimea are introduced in order to eke out and give variety to the story, but, less graphic than those we were accustomed to receive from newspaper correspondents, and less to be relied upon for veracity, they form a sort of ballast which could well be dispensed with. The whole book shows a paucity of invention, a clumsiness of construction and a want of humor fatal to its success among cultivated readers.

THE TONE-MASTERS, MOZART AND MENDELSSOHN. A Musical Series for Young People. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

We shall not enter here into the question of the advantages and disadvantages of those books for the use of young people which attempt to combine instruction with amusement. The concise and well-told biographies of MOZART and MENDELSSOHN contained in the present volume would, it seems to us, be far more interesting without the unreal dialogues by which they are interspersed; though these, and the ghost of a story, to which they belong, furnish an opportunity for some very readable descriptions of certain of the masters' compositions. Comparing this volume with the trashy biographical romance on the life of MOZART, by Herr RAU, and the hysterical rhapsody on that of MENDELSSOHN, by Mme. POLKO, we can only congratulate ourselves that at last some information more trustworthy than any to be found in either of those objectionable works, is now laid, in a cheap and agreeable form before youthful readers. We quite agree with Mr. TOURJEE, in the preface to which he puts his name, that such knowledge concerning musical matters is both needed and desired, and we trust that he and Miss KINGSFORD will complete the series they have in contemplation. It is to be regretted, however, that they have adopted the term "Tone-Masters." We should think that the Boston people must by this time be sick of the poor affectations of writing on all musical subjects in a slang made up of ill-translated German.

The making of counters, too, phrases which pass for thought, such as "brain music" and "heart music," is a great, even while a nonsensical, evil. They look very grand, and seem to mean something, but they signally fail in what should be the objects of all such compounds, viz., clearness of definition and justness of classification. We defy the author or any one else to produce a single piece of really good music of any kind, and by any composer, of which either of these sounding phrases is a full, accurate, or even a decently fair description. Some of the most joyous, rollicking, sensuous compositions, such as ROSSINI'S "Largo al Factotum," are models of form; on the other hand, take for instance, a piece of brain-work, if ever there was one, a fugue in a service by some old Church writer, like ORLANDO GIBBONS or DR. CROTCH; listen to it, while the Trinity boys are rehearsing and stopping and being corrected; or try it yourself on the piano, and you will pronounce it a bit of dry taskwork, a mere music spinning; but go to Trinity Church some wet Sunday, sit in a corner, say your prayers, follow the liturgy while its varied supplications bring up, one after the other, the cares and aches and trials of the hard, grinding life we lead; wait till you feel the need of forgiveness and consolation, and then, when you are no longer a critic, but simply a human being, listen to the sweet young voices singing the solemn, ever-changing, ever-monotonous sentences, and see if it does not answer to your innermost needs, and say, if you can, that those old grammarians had no hearts in them!

Common sense as well as common observation would teach us that if we wish to lead people to admire something fine, it would be well not to pitch our own raptures in too high a key, lest we repel instead of alluring them. Miss KINGSFORD'S errors in this regard are small, but we cannot acquit her of exaggeration. Herr RAU tells us that the very first time MOZART saw an organ, he played on it to the admiration of accomplished musicians. Without being quite so absurd as this, our author colors her incidents, notably the story, sufficiently wonderful in itself, of MOZART'S playing the trio with his father, WENZL and SCHACHNER when he was six years old. When she says:

> "If MOZART had, like other children, been obliged to go through long years of study before he could write out a single musical idea, he never would have accomplished the great work he did,"

We feel inclined to say that if other children were obliged, like MOZART, to acquire a good musical handwriting as soon as they could hold a pen, learned harmony as they do arithmetic, and lived in the house with people who were constantly playing part-music, instead of thundering on the piano — although we might not produce many geniuses, like MOZART, the public taste in the next generation would be very different from what it is now. All MOZART'S biographers are fascinated by the accounts of his precocity as a child, forgetting that the famous CHARLES WESLEY, and hundreds of others who never became famous, were equally wonderful as children. The happy thing in his case was that he lived in a healthy musical atmosphere, and his training was from the first sound. That his life and that of MENDELSSOHN was shortened by the overwork thus early exacted from them is a melancholy reflection which should never be lost sight of.

Miss KINGSFORD'S description of MENDELSSOHN'S "Elijah" is very animated and well executed, and we trust that her further efforts to interest young people in the lives and works of the great composers will win for her both professional repute and general popularity.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH POETRY FROM THE ELEVENTH TO THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By THOMAS WARTON, B. D. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS. 1870.

WARTON'S history has long been the best authority we possess on the early growth and progressive development of English poetry. From its rude beginnings in Saxon alliterative rhyme, gradually ascending through the author of *Pier's Plowman* and the "English undefiled" of CHAUCER to the polished and mellifluous verses of SPENSER, SYDNEY and SHAKESPEARE, the course of English versification presents a study as interesting and as full of variety as the political and social changes which it illustrates and accompanies. The admirer of TENNYSON will find in the present volume much erudite comment on the early poetical treatment of the Arthurian cycle of legends, and will rise from its perusal better qualified to appreciate the advance made by the modern poet on the rude essays of his predecessors. The rhymed chronicles of monkish annalists, the war-like ballads of the minstrel, and the songs of love and adventure of the troubadours receive in turn their appropriate analysis, and are assigned their due place in the complex and stately structure of English poetry. The book is one which forms an indispensable volume of reference to the student, and contains a profitable and interesting body of information for the general reader. The glossarial notes are ample, and the index is complete and well digested.

THE SEAT OF EMPIRE. By CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN. New-York: CARLETON. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. 1870.

Mr. COFFIN, during the Summer of 1869, rode through a large part of Minnesota and the Red River country, and everywhere found evidences of a richness and fertility of soil, a variety of resources and a salubrity of climate unparalleled in his experiences of travel. The results of his observation were set forth in a series of letters to the Boston *Journal*, which appear to make the basis of this volume. It is not a very entertaining book, but it may well prove a useful one. The author has collected a mass of facts tending to show the great resources and still greater possibilities of the North-west, which he agrees with Mr. SEWARD in thinking destined some day to be the seat of empire of this continent. And certainly the picture he draws of this favored land, where Nature seems to have lavished all her gifts, where the skies are clearest and the air is purest, where one has only to tickle the earth to have it laugh in a bounteous harvest, where all the streams are crowded with delicious fish and the forests with the choicest game, where all fruits abound and the richest ores lie almost on the surface, is sufficiently attractive. And we quite coincide with him in wondering "how any young man of spirit can settle himself down to earning a bare existence when all this vast region of the North-west, with its boundless undeveloped resources before him, is inviting him on." To a great many of this class Mr. COFFIN'S book may be a revelation and an incentive, and in that way, if all that he says is true—and even his obvious enthusiasm cannot greatly exaggerate the merits of this wonderful country—it may do good. In a literary point of view the book has no great merit. It has evidently been made up for the market, is padded with copious extracts from other writers on the same subject, and is not always irreproachable in style. For a guide-book, however, it will do, and we suppose its author's ambition contemplated little more.

SERMONS. Preached at Brighton, by the late Rev. FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON, Incumbent of Trinity Chapel. New Edition. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

No man has exerted greater influence upon the religious public of the present day by his published sermons, than Mr. ROBERTSON. Sermons are not usually attractive reading, yet few novels have had a larger circulation than these sermons have gained, both in England and in this country. They are eminently suggestive to thoughtful minds, and eminently practical in their influence upon the workers of the age. This cheap edition, in a single volume, will bring them within the reach and reading of a new and larger class, who have thus far been deprived of their perusal on account of the numerous volumes, and the high price at which they were offered. A fine portrait accompanies the book.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. New-York: American News Company.

The anonymous author of this little essay has done no service to the community by promulgating the views which it contains. The main purpose of the book is to show that the true doctrine of marriage and divorce is that which prevailed in the time of Moses, when, if a man was dissatisfied with his wife, all that he had to do was to give her a written statement, that he found no fault with her, except "incompatibility," and to send her away. The author would extend this privilege to women as well as men, and contends that no truly married persons, *i. e.*, those who are one in soul as well as in formal union, would ever desire divorce, and therefore that society would be made more moral and happy by the adoption of this system. Nevertheless, we believe that these doctrines are destructive of morality and virtue, and would practically undermine society.

Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Brooklyn, has completed his new book, entitled *The Open Door; Or, Light and Liberty*. It will be published by PERKINS, and will be ready about the 1st of September.

Books Received.

—HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, 1870. *Free Russia*. By WILLIAM HEPWORTH DIXON, author of *Free America, Her Majesty's Tower*, &c.

—Printed for the author, New-York, 1870. *Personals; or, Perils of the Period*. By JOSEPH HERTFORD.

—GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston, 1870. *Prophecy a Preparation for Christ*. Eight lectures preached before the University of Oxford in the year 1869 on the Bampton Foundation. By R. PAYNE SMITH, D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

—Clarendon Press, Oxford, MACMILLAN & Co., London. *Lectures on Art*. Delivered before the University of Oxford in Hilary Term, 1870. By JOHN RUSKIN, M. A., &c., &c.

—E. B. TREAT & Co., New-York, 1870. *The Handy-Book of Husbandry*. A Guide for Farmers, Young and Old. By GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., of Ogden Farm.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, 1870. *The Virginia Tourist*. By EDWARD A. POLLARD, author of *The Lost Cause*, &c.

—EDWARD STANFORD, London, 1870. *Protection to Native Industry*. By SIR EDWARD SULLIVAN, Bart., author of *Ten Chapters on Social Reform*.

—CHARLES B. CHATFIELD & Co., New-Haven, Conn. *The American Colleges and the American Public*. By NOAH PORTER, D. D., Professor in Yale College.

—SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, Augusta, Me. *The Water-Power of Maine*. By WALTER WELLS, Superintendent Hydrographic Survey of Maine.

—D. APPLETON & Co., New-York, 1870. *The American Annual Cyclopædia and Register of Important Events of the Year* 1869. Vol. IX.

—LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, 1870. *The Works of Charles Sumner*. Vol. I.

—H. PETERSON, Philadelphia, 1870. *The Modern Job*. By HENRY PETERSON.

—GEO. A. CROFUTT & Co., New-York, 1870. *Great Trans-Continental Tourists' Guide*.

—National Temperance Society, New-York, 1870. *Tim's Troubles, or Tried and True*. A Tale. By M. A. PAULL.

—D. APPLETON & Co., New-York, 1870. *Appleton's Hand-Book of American Travel*. Northern and Eastern Tour.

—ORANGE JUDD & Co., New-York, 1870. *Cranberry Culture*. By JOSEPH J. WHITE, a practical grower.

The Beethoven Centennial in Boston—An Appropriate and Artistic Celebration Promised.

From Dwight's Journal of Music.

A project is on foot for a celebration in our city of the master's hundredth birthday in an appropriate, artistic manner, without grandiloquent parade, and with such division of responsibility as to make all simple and comparatively easy of execution. The Committee of the Harvard Musical Association have already taken the initiative in so arranging the programmes of the next season of symphony concerts, that "the series as a whole may bear witness to this centennial year of Beethoven." Three of the ten concerts, namely, the first and the last, and, above all, the one that occurs on Thursday, Dec. 15—two days before the birthday—are to be specially consecrated to BEETHOVEN'S music. That of Dec. 15 will offer, beside the Seventh Symphony, the great "Leonora" Overture, &c., the "Choral Fantasia" (for piano with orchestra and chorus,) which contains the first hint of the Ninth or Choral Symphony; and the Committee have good reason to believe that the Handel and Haydn Society will close the festival of three days thus begun with a performance of that great work, coupled with whatever else may be appropriate. The intervening period of the three days will furnish opportunity to other musical societies to give their Beethoven concerts, each in its turn and in its own way, at suitable hours of the day or evening, as may be arranged with mutual understanding. Thus the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, the Listemann Quartette, &c., would furnish several choice concerts of BEETHOVEN'S chamber music; some of our leading pianists might do likewise; possibly the Orpheus and other singing clubs may feel moved to contribute something in their way. And if, by any good chance, there should come a decent German opera company this way, we might have "Fidelio" also on one or more evenings of that week. That the larger part, if not the whole, of this prospectus will be carried out, may be regarded a foregone conclusion.

Prince Arthur's Farewell Speech.

Prince ARTHUR'S farewell speech at Quebec on his departure from Canada for England, last Tuesday, was in full as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your expressions of goodwill and affectionate interest in all that concerns my future welfare and usefulness in the career which, by God's will may be before me, are such as to demand a most cordial response on my part, and most sincerely do I offer to you my heartfelt thanks. I shall never cease to rejoice that I have been enabled to visit this portion of the Empire; the impression made upon me during my most interesting and agreeable sojourn among you can, I assure you, never fade from my mind. It is impossible for me ever to forget the kindness that I have met with, and while I shall never cease to take the deepest interest in all that concerns this vast, this magnificent Dominion, earnestly praying for its happiness and prosperity, I shall always think of its people with sincere regard, sympathy and affection. I shall carry back with me to England the confident feeling that the self-relying spirit of patriotism, and the gallantry which I saw manifested the other day on the frontier, will ever induce the people of this Dominion to protect the national honor. Thanking you once more for the kind wishes on my departure, let me at the same time tender to you my most affectionate farewell, and my earnest prayer that God may watch over and protect this land and pour down His choicest blessings upon its people.

Trouble Among the Knights of Pythias—Paraphernalia of a Lodge Surreptitiously Removed—All About an Obnoxious Oath.

From the Washington National Republican, July 7.

For some months past there has been dissatisfaction among the members of the Order of Knights of Pythias, in this District, by reason of the Supreme Lodge requiring the membership of the Order to subscribe to an oath or obligation, known to the Knights as the O. B. N., which is an agreement that each man will not, under any circumstances, identify himself with the S. P. K., a hybrid organization, professing to be a higher branch, but which has been ignored and frowned upon by the Supreme Government. For some weeks the grand officers of this jurisdiction have been visiting the several lodges and administering the O. B. N. In some cases the membership have refused to subscribe to the oath, and in accordance with the rules and usages of the Order the charter of the lodge has been forfeited, and their property taken in charge by the authorized officers of the Grand Lodge. From what has leaked out, it appears that Damon Lodge No. 13, or a majority of its members, refused to subscribe to the obnoxious requirement, and accordingly, in fulfillment of the law, the charter was to be declared forfeited on Monday evening last. On the morning of that day, however, it is alleged that the lodge-room was entered by certain parties who took therefrom all the paraphernalia and working property of the lodge, consisting of the First or Page's Degree property, worth $125; Esquire Degree property; Knight's Degree Work and Scene; one melodeon; Rituals and Installation Work; regalia of lodge and other articles. When the members of the lodge assembled in the evening, they of course were surprised at the loss of their property, and diligent search was made for it, but without avail. An informal meeting was held, and Messrs. R. A. BASSFORD and W. OTTO were appointed a committee to continue the search, and if necessary take legal steps to obtain the property. These gentlemen having satisfied themselves of the manner in which the things were taken, and the place of their concealment, yesterday went to the office of Justice MARSH and caused a search warrant to issue, which charged that the parties making the oath had probable cause to suspect that the goods (named in the warrant) were concealed in the houses of either one of the following-named gentlemen: Messrs. LEWIS B. PARKER, FRED. G. CALVERT, WILLIAM H. GOODACRE, J. R. KNOX, W. H. STEWART, or L. T. PARKER. The warrant was given in the hands of Detective BIGLEY, (who is a member of the Order,) and he at once commenced his inquiries; had interviews with some of the parties named, and was assured by them that they had no knowledge of the whereabouts of the articles, but received a hint that he would be in possession of them before night. In accordance with this hint, a cart reached Police Head-quarters about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, bearing a huge chest, to the care of Mr. BIGLEY. In this chest was found all the property, in good order and condition. The paraphernalia was stored at head-quarters, and will be held by Mr. BIGLEY until the case is decided. A meeting was held last night to procure a settlement of the trouble, but with what results has not yet transpired.

CURRENT NOTES.

There are ten Chinese Sunday-schools in San Francisco with 301 teachers and 764 pupils.

An Italian fisherman in San Francisco lately run a fish-bone into the palm of his hand, which produced lock-jaw, resulting in death.

It is rumored that a new Democratic morning journal is to be started in Rochester. It is found necessary to import the enterprise for the purpose from Buffalo, if report be true.

Roanoke College, in Virginia, had 162 students during the past year, of whom 129 belonged in that State. Eleven received the degree of A. B. at the last Commencement.

A flock of pigeons had the temerity to fly into a swarm of bees, in Virginia, a few days ago, whereupon the spiteful honey-makers set to and stung them to death.

An eagle was lately shot near Auburn, N. Y., which measured twelve feet from tip to tip of his outspread wings. When discovered he was perched on a fence intently watching a small boy picking strawberries.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD, the Premier of Canada, is reported to be convalescent, and has gone to the coast of Prince Edward's Island to enjoy the invigorating breezes during the heated season.

Sacramento has on exhibition a sixteen-pound lump of pure gold taken from the mines near Shasta. Its value is about $3,500, and it is said to be entirely free from quartz or other impurities.

The amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the year ending July 2, was 1,281,080 tons, against 805,226 tons for the year immediately preceding.

There is a secret society in Iowa called "The Patrons of Husbandry," which numbers 80,000 members. Exactly what its objects are does not appear, but as it admits women and children to membership, it must be all right.

The census-takers in different parts of the country are collecting some very curious information. They find that the highest age attained by unmarried women is twenty-six years. It is well to have the point at which they cease growing older definitely fixed.

Cleveland, Ohio, is now proposing to have free public baths. The *Leader* says the example of New-York is worthy of study and imitation, and an enlightened member of the City Council has already brought the subject to the attention of that body.

They have some high-toned females in the land of steady habits. A. Mrs. CONNELL, in Willimantic, Conn., enticed a little girl into her house lately and forced her to drink liquor until she was drunk. On reaching home the poor child fell down stairs and broke her arm.

They had an instance of the peril of trifling with explosive materials away down in Provincetown on the Fourth of July. An old hen attacked a torpedo, and, by persistent pecking, caused it to explode and blow her own head off. Not a very serious beginning in Fourth of July casualties for Cape Cod.

A lady at a fair in Springfield, Ohio, the other day, saw what she took to be a very nice piece of candy, and quietly put it in her mouth. It proved to be a miniature bomb-shell, and exploded, lacerating her mouth and shattering her teeth in an exceedingly unpleasant manner. Attempting to eat bomb-shells is a dangerous business.

The *Tobacco Leaf*, the recognized organ of the tobacco trade throughout the United States, takes strong grounds against the erection of the Revenue Bureau into a department of the Executive. It thinks an additional Cabinet officer by no means desirable and believes that the increased expense will not secure greater efficiency in the collection of the revenue.

The bones of about 1,200 Chinese lately reached San Francisco, on their return to the Celestial Empire. They had been gathered up along the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, and were all there was left of a regiment of the laborers on that great work. They are taken home in pursuance of the contract by which they were originally brought into the country.

Mr. A. MINARD, of Morristown, N. J., has built a fine Orphans' Home at that place, and deeded it to the M. E. Church of the United States. Trustees are to be appointed by the Bishops to take charge of the new institution, and one of the conditions of the gift is that it be kept filled to its utmost capacity, and extended if necessary. The daughters of missionaries to foreign lands are to have the preference in the enjoyment of its benefits.

The members of the Sophomore Class, at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., to-day indulge in the mock-lugubrious ceremony of burying their mathematical text-books. They have prepared a dismal-looking programme of the proceedings, with a heavy black border, and at its head, under a battle-ax and torch, the legend, "*Decapitatio et Concrematio Anna Lyticorum.*" Probably no mother-in-law was ever laid away with a profounder feeling of relief than the Sophomore experiences at getting rid of his analytics.

A train of cars going up a steep grade in Echo Cañon, California, was recently brought to a dead halt by grasshoppers. It seems that the iniquities of that region had brought an Egyptian plague upon the people, and the ground was literally covered with the devouring insects. The car-wheels crushed them on the tracks and their unctuous bodies so lubricated the rails as to destroy all friction, and the train came to a stop. By dint of sand and brooms it worked its way through the afflicted region. A Stockton Judge is responsible for this story.

The graduating class at Yale this Summer numbers 113 men. The average age is twenty-two years, six months and fourteen days; weight, 148 5-7 pounds, and they have spent $428,000 in New-Haven. These statistics give an idea of the value to the community of a single crop of Yale students. It is of less importance that seventy-nine are Republicans, twenty Democrats and six Conservatives, whatever these last may be in Connecticut politics; thirty-nine intend studying law, eleven theology and nine medicine, while eighteen are to follow mercantile pursuits.

Letters testamentary were issued on the 2d inst. by the Orphans' Court of Baltimore, on the estate of the late JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. The will, which has been admitted to probate, devises to the wife of the deceased three ground rents of the annual value of $3,000, and all the household furniture, plate, horses and carriages, during her life, and to his two sons, CHARLES JOSEPH and JEROME NAPOLEON, the residue of the estate, together with the reversion, to be equally divided between them. The executor is the elder son, CHARLES JOSEPH. The value of the property has not yet been returned, but the executor's bond is for $340,000.

There was a smart shower of toads a few miles west of Cincinnati the other day, if the statements of a correspondent of the *Commercial*, of that city, can be credited. He says he was caught in the novel shower, that the toads were as "thick as blackberries" as far as he could see, that they were about the size of horse-flies, were excessively lively and seemed anxious to get out of the wet. The correspondent asks the naturalists to tell him where these toads came from. He thinks the water-spout theory is not sound in this case, as he is confident that such vast quantities of diminutive toads, of uniform size, as he saw about him were never in either salt or fresh water, which is not their element.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Chinese Labor Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let me look upon the Chinaman simply as a laborer seeking employment on our shores, and see in what manner he differs from those of other countries, who have been, and are, casting their lots among us.

It should be remembered that the "American laborer," as he is called, is not entirely indigenous to our soil. Comparatively few American-born citizens, however humble in origin, continue through life in the capacity understood by the term "laboring men." They have a capacity which, if not the result of intellect, may be described as "smartness," which generally has made them "bosses;" and as a general rule in discussing the question they must be considered on the side of capital. Our laboring men and women, especially in large cities, manufacturing towns and mining districts—and it is in such places that the subject of competition with Chinese labor will be the most discussed and felt—are foreign-born.

Take as an illustration the German laborer. At home he has been obliged to labor for a tithe of what the same services would bring in this country. This fact, and perhaps a desire to avoid service in the army of his country, induces him to emigrate. Perhaps he brings with him, as benefit to the country, nothing but the stout arms which God has given him, and these, hitherto, have always been considered sufficient. He is, perhaps, utterly ignorant of our language, and, as a rule, our people do not understand his. We raise no objection to him on that score. His religion may be Roman Catholic, Protestant, Mormon, or he may be an Atheist; about that we do not trouble ourselves. He is welcomed simply as a man who chooses to live among us, and the only consideration we ask is that he obeys our laws.

Now the Chinamen who will come here are also laboring men; not the intensely mean, ignorant and immoral set which their assailants would have us believe, but—and I say it upon the knowledge which a short residence in China has given me—a well-conducted, sober, saving, cleanly and expert people. Their language, to be sure, is not ours, their religious belief is their own, and their morals, so long as they do not infringe upon our customs and laws, are matters about which we have no concern. In fact, upon this latter point, a casual investigation of the reports of our prisons, penitentiaries and asylums would suggest that very little be said by certain classes of our foreign population.

In what, then, does the Chinaman, as an emigrant, differ from other classes of our foreign population, that any cry for proscription against him should be listened to? It is said that it is not against the Chinaman, as an emigrant, that this voice is raised, but against the slavish system which is sought to be adopted among us, whereby he is brought here to compete with free labor. No one believes that any system based upon slavery, or having such tendency, would for a moment be tolerated in this country, and if this system sought to foster among us any such character of labor, its birth and death would be coeval; no long arguments or prosy discussion would be needed to awaken the American mind to the necessity of its extermination. The system is precisely the same as that which has always been adopted between employer and employe. It is the proposition of the master to give so much for the man's labor, and the agreement of the man to accept. The only difference is that the term for which the man is hired is somewhat longer than is usually agreed upon in this country, and the wages lower, and it is from the latter fact alone that the discussion arises, or about which agitators are predicting trouble.

No one for a moment believes that any fault would be found with the Massachusetts shoe dealer, unless it were by some trade union society, if he had made a contract with a hundred Chinamen for ten years, providing he agreed to pay the same price which is now demanded and received by Irish, German, and other laboring men. This, then, brings up the questions as to whether the master has a right to select his own workmen and pay the wages they mutually agree upon, and whether the workman has a right to accept such remuneration for his toil as he himself thinks proper. For one, I answer affirmatively upon both these propositions. I look upon the trades' union societies as the curse of the laboring man. I believe that capital and labor should go hand in hand, each studying the other's good, and each actuated and led by a Christian spirit and by good judgment. I believe that the introduction of any aggressive spirit between the two is subversive of the best interests of both, and I further believe that to the trades' unions of this country, as well as to the high tariff under which we have so long groaned, may be directly attributed the necessity which has obliged capitalists to look toward China for cheap labor. For many years capitalists, both in this country and England, have been under the control of trade's unions, and it was not until compelled to form masters' associations that they seemed to have vitality. Not only prices have been kept at rates to suit their wishes, but improvements, especially in labor-saving machinery, have been hindered, and capitalists have been compelled to pay for the ignorant and worthless laborer the same prices he might be willing to give for skill. Of a highly-colored but generally correct picture of the subject as heretofore witnessed in England, one can have no better view than is given by CHARLES READE in his late novel, "Put Yourself in His Place."

Should the introduction of Chinese labor prove injurious to the interests of working men in this country, of which I have great doubt, for much of that injury they must blame themselves. So long as they stand in the position they do, demanding everything and conceding nothing, they are not entitled to, nor will they receive, the sympathy of the better portion of the American people. The wealthier classes in this country, both male and female, have become thoroughly tired of the encroachments of the laboring men and women. They are tired of their constantly-increasing demands for more remuneration; their decreasing efficiency, and their growing disposition to be more mistress than maid, and more master than man, are generating a feeling in regard to them which will soon make any change desirable. Politicians, or rather demagogues, for their own individual aggrandizement, may urge them to movement—perhaps to some hasty and imprudent action; but if (and heaven prevent it!) a conflict should arise between capital and labor, there can be little doubt which must suffer most quickly and most seriously.

Is it by any means certain that a large influx of cheap labor would seriously undermine the interests of the working men? To illustrate the question, let me recall the agitation which pervaded the ranks of the working-women at the prospective introduction of the sewing-machine. Everyone will remember with what horror its approach was contemplated, and how the poor women groaned in anticipation of loss of work and unrequited labor. What was the result? In a short time all the better working women had sewing-machines, or had learned to use them, and instead of seamstresses getting from fifty to seventy-five cents a day, they could command from one dollar and a half to two dollars and a half. Those who could not purchase, or would not learn, continued to earn the same wages as before, on work requiring hand labor, and the decrease in the quantity of such work was made up by the decrease in the number of competitors. The sewing-machine, instead of being a curse, was a blessing. Now, if Chinese labor is so cheap, what is to prevent the better class of working men from employing them, and thus themselves becoming masters?

Upon the simple question of right or wrong, outside of any treaty question, I am of the opinion that the Chinese are as much entitled to work in this country, by contract or otherwise, as any other class of people upon the globe. If Congress, however, after deliberation, should determine that a large influx of Chinese would seriously damage the interests of the country, as represented in our working classes, and would be the means of throwing large numbers of them out of employment, and render them and their families objects of charity, it would not only be wise, but it would be their duty to examine closely the treaty of reciprocity which was lately negotiated through Mr. BURLINGAME, and then inquire whether since that negotiation Americans have been admitted freely to all parts of the Chinese Empire. As Americans are still prohibited from passing through certain parts of that country, relief, if it should be found necessary, might possibly be had on that ground; although it is difficult to conceive why, under the general spirit of our laws and form of government, without regard to the treaty, a Chinaman cannot, as well as any other stranger, find protection under our flag. In regard to the contract which is made between the hirer and the Chinaman, it is not at all probable that our law which prohibits such contracts upon foreign soil has been overlooked, or that upon a question upon which probably the best legal advice has been taken and the wisest heads consulted, any flaw can be found that is glaringly apparent. J. D. T.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 9, 1870.

A Reply to Carl Benson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of Friday, July 8, I noticed a letter emanating from CARL BENSON, which letter was headed "Moderate Drinking and Drunkenness." Since Mr. BENSON seems to be devoting his time to the taking up of arms against that most excellent thing, the temperance movement—fighting it by means of ridicule at every opportunity—I would vouchsafe a few words in reply to his attack.

Mr. BENSON, like all other non-aquarians, has a great liking for bricks, having used the word twice as a simile in his discourse. He drinks—immediately he has a perfect brick—not in his hat, but as a friend drinking with him. Mr. BENSON, as an argument in his homily, states the fact that no one is acquainted with the habits of any one certain class of society except the members of that class; and in quoting from the *Tribune*, "The swells of this City eat ice-cream every other day," Mr. BENSON states that the *Tribune* don't know anything about "swells," but that he knows "the swells of this City wouldn't be hired to do any such thing." Again, Mr. BENSON states with great gravity that a great many people who travel on railroads live to a "respectable" age—*ergo*, it is right to drink essence of strychnine and fusel-oil mixed. Yet he says that there is some risk in riding in a railroad-car, and moreover he does feel a sense of danger while in one, and thankfulness when he emerges.

But speaking seriously on the subject, it is surprising that a gentleman of Mr. BENSON'S attainments should contend against one of the noblest organizations of this country—the Temperance movement. Does Mr. BENSON really wish teetotalism to be abolished? Does he wish that he could induce our young men to become "moderate drinkers?" Mr. BENSON'S plan was tried years ago, and it failed. Twenty years ago everybody was supposed to drink moderately, and what were the results? Why drunkenness and sin prevailed to such an extent that some means had to be tried to avert the sea of evil, and so the Temperance movement was started by those who had been moderate drinkers, and now that thousands have been rescued and are still being saved, Mr. BENSON wants us to abolish the movement and try the old plan. We appeal to the reader. If you had a dear son whom you thought the world of, would you encourage him to drink? Mr. BENSON must not suppose that, because he can never drink to excess, every one else can do the same. Does any one think that Mr. GREELEY signed the pledge because he was afraid he would drink to excess? No; he did it to save others. Let Mr. BENSON visit the home of the poor drunkard, and ask how he became so, the reply would be, moderate drinking did it. Visit our prisons, almshouses and inebriate asylums, and the reply would nearly always be the same. What tears and sorrow have been caused by moderate drinking, and what joy has been caused by the "aquarian" pledge, as Mr. BENSON calls it. Moderate drinking causes sixty thousand deaths every year in this country. Imagining what great good Mr. BENSON could do if only he realized the situation and fought for, instead of against the total abstinence reform, and that he will do so is the earnest wish of AN AQUARIAN.

The Recantation of Mr. Ffoulkes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your English correspondent has misquoted the recantations of Mr. FFOULKES, "I am more than ever impressed with the righteousness of her position under existing circumstances, and the validity of her sacraments as administered by her clergy." These words Mr. FFOULKES applies to the Church of England. Your correspondent applies them to the Church of Rome. Mr. FFOULKES reproaches the Church of Rome with want of candor, as one of the chief causes of his return to a Church more frank and sincere. The false decretals were a great objection—as well they may be—and he also declares that he was misled, in other words, deceived, when he entered the Church of Rome. TRUTH.

Shady Trees in Our Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If all, or only one-half, of the good suggestions made by the TIMES for New-York's improvement were carried out, we would have a city unequaled in the world.

Few more pleasing than the shade-tree proposition could be conceived. Now that our old enemies, the inch-worms, are conquered, there seems to be no excuse for the lack of trees. The recollection of the time when streets were made disgusting, and even the beautiful Gramercy Park was unfit to enter for nearly six weeks each year by reason of those dangling pests, may cause some to object to foliage; but when it is considered that times have changed in this respect, and that, thanks to Mr. ALFRED EDWARDS' perseverance in introducing and sustaining the sparrows, the streets and parks are free from such nuisances, who can help wishing for refreshing maples, poplars, &c., and joining the TIMES in this philanthropic enterprise? Yours respectfully, S. GAMP.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 8, 1870.

Little Girl Martyrdom—A Protest from One of the Sufferers.

From the Springfield Republican, July 9.

Mr BOLES—I don'to no as little girls ought to put peeces into the paper, but I and Lilly Jones and Susy Baker and all of us have such orful hard times we can't help tellin' somebody and our mammas won't hear a word and our papas don't seam to care, but I guess they will when they see it in the paper—don't you? We do have such dreadful times, and I guess you would too, Mr BOLES, if you had to hav all the hare in your hed braded up on a dossen big strings every nite and then jirked and pulled as tite as ever it cood bee till every hare jumped up and down and you had to sleep all nite on top of a lot of bunches as hard as rocks a pullin all the time without a speck of chance to get your hed lade anywhere, or your nek ether from bedtime til to-morrow morning. I guess you'd fret and scoul some even if your mamma or yoor nurse did jirk and shake you round and tell you to hold stil and be a good little gurl, shouldn't you think you wood, Mr. BOLES, or didn't you ever be norty when your mother shaked you? I spose when you see us out a walkin in the daylite with our frizzes all a bobbin and a flyin out inter the wind down our backs you think it looks mity pretty and don't no nothing about what we've underwent threw the night before, but I want you shoud think how you'd feal if 'twas your hare and if you wouldn't squeel sometimes. My ma sais she does it to make me look desent, but grandma olds—you can't think what an odd, dear, good old grandma she is—says when little gurls wore their hare cut short or only curled up by natur, who I spose was the nurse, tha looked ten times nicer than tha do now, cause tha had good sleep a night's and was moar like sevilized human beins insted of like wild African blak nigroes whose hare was made to krinkle without enny strings at all. I most no she speeks the truth and if tha didn't look perty tha'd feel perty, and I guess feelins more than looks, don't you? My ma allus sais tha is and that we mustn't think at all about our looks, but how can anybody help it who's lane all night on a pile of bunchy hare? and then had it all set a flyin round her head and neck a ticklin on em all the time? One day when it pulled wurser than ever I asked my ma why God didn't make my hare kinked up just like black Sally's if he wanted me to wear it so and my pa larfed, but my ma sayed I must not be pertinent and shaked me a good deal. I didn't no I was, and let her pull it dreadful and only groned incide. Susy sais she wants I shood tell you about all our troubles, she feals just as bad as I do, but Ida Secilia don't, she likes it, and if you cood see her shake herself and jigget round I guess you'd think she did, but Susy and I don't care a bit about looks nor about boys eether, that is boys for boze, we like little boys to play with ever so much, but we don't want no boze and grandma sais to troubles comes soon enuf without one beginning with em in our sleave spurns. If you put this in your paper I shall no you like little children and feal for them and my mama will see it and I guess will wink her eyes and I no papa will larf. May be I shall rite you more about me having to go to night parties that are wurs trubles than warin hare almost, only I don't no which is the wurst—do you?

LAURA SENSIBLE.

Grandma thinks I spel very well for a little gurl.

NEW-YORK NORMAL COLLEGE.

Where it Is—The Course of Studies Pursued—The Average Attendance of Pupils, and Other Interesting Particulars.

The Normal College, of this City, was an institution greatly needed for years before it was established. Our public school system had been suffering from a want of trained and competent teachers, more especially in the primary departments. The Board of Education, therefore, about one year ago, took measures to found the institution which is destined to prove to be such a great auxiliary to our educational system. The third floor of the edifice on the southeast corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, was leased for a year with the privilege of renewal. These premises are undoubtedly the best adapted to the purpose of any that can be found in the City. The floor is 275 feet long by 41 feet wide, and separated by a partition wall into two nearly equal divisions. One-half of this floor has eight commodious and well-ventilated rooms, and the other half makes a fine assembly room, capable of holding over 700 pupils. This room, by means of sliding doors and movable screens, is also convertible into eight recitation rooms, airy and comfortable. In ten weeks from the time that the Committee were authorized to provide for normal instruction, the building was hired and furnished, a staff of instructors appointed, and the school filled to overflowing with about 1,100 scholars. The floor leased being insufficient to accommodate so great a number, half of the floor below was leased, and this added nine rooms more to the school accommodations. The institution is under the care of THOMAS HUNTER, Esq., a gentleman long and favorably known in this City as a superior instructor, and one who is fully versed in what constitutes the art of teaching.

The pupil teachers are admitted into the Normal College upon the results of a competitive written examination. The candidates, all of whom are females, are known only by numbers, and no examiner is aware of the name of any applicant or of the school whence she comes. By this system perfect fairness is dealt out to all applicants. Mr. HUNTER says that the written work presented by the pupils revealed these singular facts in many instances:

1. There was a general deficiency in clear, vigorous and legible penmanship. 2. A want of executive force in the arrangement of the subject-matter. 3. A curious indifference to capitals and periods, whole pages sometimes being found without the least attempt at punctuation, and without a capital letter. 4. A great difference in the attainments of pupils of the same age and grade. 5. The papers proved that the girls knew a great deal more than they were able to express on paper.

The course of study is of three years' duration and is divided into six terms of twenty-two weeks each. The first term, first year, comprises ancient history and physical geography, Latin, French or German, algebra and natural philosophy, (begun,) botany, chemistry, and English grammar and arithmetic (reviewed fortnightly.) In the second term the lingual and other studies above mentioned are continued and geometry begun. Music, calesthenics, drawing, penmanship and book-keeping form also part of the first year's course. In the second year, first term, the above studies are continued, and astronomy is begun. In the second term, rhetoric and trigonometry, anatomy and hygiene are begun and the other studies continued. In the first term, third year, in addition to the above studies continued, intellectual philosophy, mineralogy and object teaching are introduced, with discussions on the methods of instruction. The second term, third year, includes all the foregoing, and adds practice in the training department and impromptu composition.

There are six grades of students, divided into twenty-two classes, viz.: One class of the sixth grade, 111; three classes of the fifth grade, 150; four of the fourth grade, 141; six of the third grade, 268; four of the second grade, 216; and four of the first grade, 209 pupils. The number of pupils on the register is 1,095; number admitted by competitive examination, 1,068. The attendance of pupils has been unusually good, its average being 1,006. There is a staff of twenty-seven instructors, consisting of a President, Vice-President, three Professors, a Superintendent, a Secretary and Librarian, a teacher of drawing, a teacher of penmanship and book-keeping, two teachers of music, a teacher of methods of instruction, and fifteen tutors in the various departments of study. The ages of the young lady pupils range from seventeen to twenty-two. Altogether the institution is progressing favorably and doing an important work. The annual Commencement takes place on Tuesday next at the Academy of Music.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A Brutal Husband Arrested—A Shooting Affray—Violations of the Excise Law—Burglaries—Injuries Inflicted by Design and by Accident.

At about midnight Saturday, GARRETT SMITH, who resides at the corner of Second-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street, returned home, and, as is alleged, found his wife intoxicated. It is also stated that she greeted him with the most violent abusive language, but whatever may have been the provocation, SMITH beat her most brutally, and having exhausted himself and so injured her that life was almost extinct, threw her out of the room into the hall-way. Afterward, however, he dragged her back into the room, and laid her on the bed, after which he paid no further attention to her. Some of the neighbors, who had been notified by her shrieks of what transpired, informed Officer LEVINS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, of the affair, and he, entering the house, arrested SMITH and took him to the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station, where he was locked up, and conveyed the injured woman to Bellevue Hospital, where she lies in a critical condition. Yesterday SMITH was arraigned before Justice BIXBY, at the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court, and committed to await the result of the injuries.

At 12½ o'clock yesterday morning, as JACOB LAMBRECHT and some friends were passing through Fifty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, a party of intoxicated ruffians rushed out of Carnelson's Garden, and made an unprovoked attack upon them. During the fight which ensued, the assailants had recourse to the pistol, and one of the bullets took effect in LAMBRECHT'S arm. Officer QUIGLEY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, hearing the shooting, hastened to the scene, and arrived in time to arrest JAMES CONNELLY and JOHN SHAW, who, as it subsequently appeared, were the principals in the affair. The prisoners being arraigned before Justice BIXBY, at the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court yesterday, CONNELLY, the person who fired upon LAMBRECHT, was held in $1,000 bail for felonious assault, and SHAW was held in the same amount to keep the peace, the Magistrate being guided in his action by the fact that the wound of LAMBRECHT is not serious. It was the proprietor of the garden from whence these ruffians emerged who lately applied to the Police Commissioners to sell lager-beer, to the accompaniment of sacred music, on Sundays, and who has annoyed Superintendent JOURDAN during the past week by his persistent demands for special privileges.

WILLIAM ANCHOR was committed, yesterday, by Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, for a burglary at the cigar-store of WILLIAM SCHOLM, No. 669 Third-avenue, during Saturday night. JOSEPH PINCHER was also committed for breaking into the room of JOHN M. CONNELL, No. 614 West Forty-third-street.

MARY FERRATI, a native of Italy, thirty-six years of age, living at No. 3 Mission-place, gave premature birth, yesterday morning, to one male and two female children, all of whom died soon after birth. The mother is doing well.

JOHN SCHROEDER, of No. 642 East Eleventh-street, in escaping from some men who were following him, yesterday, ran to the roof of No. 600 East Eleventh-street, and in attempting to jump to the adjoining house, fell a distance of twenty feet and was severely injured. He was taken home.

Saturday evening, one JOHN OWEN made a forcible entry into the premises of DANIEL LAHEY, hat manufacturer, on the third floor of No. 12 Ann-street, where he was found by EDWARD WRIGHT, and though he managed to escape into the street, was captured after a short chase. Yesterday he was committed for trial by Alderman COMAN, who was sitting at the Tombs Police Court.

LILLY HOWARD, having assailed MARY E. SMITH, of No. 86 James-street, with a bottle, inflicting a severe scalp wound, was arraigned yesterday before Alderman COMAN, and committed for trial. JULIA MCMAHON, who practiced in a precisely similar way upon ELLEN DONOHUE, of No. 16 Greenwich-street, was also committed.

WM. HEDDENDORF, of No. 40 West Broadway, HENRY BORDT, No. 171 Franklin-street, and JOHN PENNER, No. 441 Washington-street were arraigned before Alderman COMAN for violations of the Excise law, and were held to answer.

LEOPOLD VACHT was arrested some time ago on a charge of causing the death of MARGARET DEMPSEY, an infant six months old, by injuries caused by kicking down stairs a girl who had the infant in her arms at the time. It appears, however, from the investigation by Coroner FLYNN that the infant died from whooping cough, and had not been injured by the fall.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday in the case of JAMES DE VARNEY, a resident of Hunter's Point, who had died at Hunter's Point in consequence of injuries received on the 6th inst., by being crushed between the bridge and one of the Thirty-fourth-street ferry-boats, when it was landing. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A FIGHT FOR THE FENCES.

The Rights of Bill-Posters—An Injunction Asked by the Lessees of the Post-Office Inclosure.

AMOS F. LEARNED, by his counsel, Mr. WM. SUTPHEN, has commenced an action in the Superior Court of this City, against JOHN MAHON and RICHARD CONNERY, for the purpose of restraining them from interfering with his rights in regard to posting notices, hand-bills, &c., on the fence which surrounds the new Post-office building at the lower end of the City Hall Park, and numerous other fences and dead walls throughout the City. The plaintiff in his complaint sets forth that for one year from May last he has leased the fences and walls named in his papers, and has the exclusive right to post theater and other bills thereon; that for some weeks past the defendants—who it appears are engaged in the same business—have, through their agents and servants, steadily and persistently been in the habit of covering over or tearing down the bills posted by the plaintiff; that the two parties to the suit are rivals in business there can be no doubt. The plaintiff says the defendants hired men to go around the inclosure of the new Post-office, and elsewhere throughout the City, and as fast as LEARNED's men put up bills in the night time, they were either completely covered over by the bills of the defendants, or by them, torn down. Hence the application for an injunction to restrain them. Some of the fences and walls which the plaintiff swears he has leased for a year from May last, besides the fence around the new Post-office, are situated as follows: Seventeenth-street; Twenty-ninth-street, and Fortieth-street, and Eighth-avenue; Fifty-second-street and Seventh-avenue; Thirty-fifth-street and Thirty-ninth-street, Second-avenue; Forty-seventh-street and Broadway; Thirteenth and Sixty-first streets, and Eighth-avenue.

A large number of affidavits were read by counsel for the defendants, some of which tended to show that the plaintiff had no right to post bills in some of the places named. Judge BARBOUR would not listen to the argument of counsel to the effect that a similar suit had been instituted in the Supreme Court, before Judge BARNARD, recently, when the last named Judge summarily dismissed the whole proceedings and severely reprimanded the counsel for commencing the proceedings. Judge BARBOUR said he would not listen to anything that transpired in the Supreme Court. It had no relevancy to the point under discussion. The amount of damages claimed in the complaint is nearly $3,000.

Mr. SUTPHEN insisted that this was one of those cases where no adequate remedy can be had in a Court of law. The defendants were then, he said, under a temporary injunction which they had violated daily and nightly since the same was granted by Judge FREEDMAN. A Court of law might give them damages if an action of trespass were brought, but they must bring an action for each separate trespass. The defendants were doing irreparable damage to the plaintiff every night, and unless they could be restrained by an injunction of this Court, his client might be ruined before the action could be tried before a jury.

Judge BARBOUR expressed the opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to some relief by way of injunction in a Court of equity. He thought that inasmuch as the injury inflicted by the defendants upon the plaintiff was a continuing trespass, it would be a difficult thing for the jury to estimate the damages. He would, he said, adjourn the case for a few days, to enable the defendants to furnish additional affidavits in regard to the rights of the parties to post bills on certain of the fences and dead walls which are mentioned in the complaint.

FLORAL FESTIVAL.

Pleasant Entertainment at the Academy of Music—The Children of Grammar School No. 28 on the Lyric Stage.

The Academy of Music was better attended Saturday than it generally is during the opera season, by the friends and well wishers of Grammar School No. 28, Primary Department, West Fortieth-street, near Eighth-avenue. It was the occasion of a grand floral festival and concert to raise a fund for the establishment of a free library for that school. The audience was principally composed of ladies and children, and almost every seat was taken. At 2 o'clock P. M. the curtain rose, disclosing to the admiring gaze of assembled friends about 200 little girls, dressed in white and sashed with all the colors of the rainbow. The little ones were the pupils of the department, and under the direction of their Principal, M. V. GRAHAM, were seated in rows from the floor half way up to the "flys." The first part of the entertainment consisted of a series of solos, recitations and choruses, executed by the members of the school. The characters in the piece were *the Queen*, Miss MARIA MORGAN; *the Generous Scholar*, Miss MARY COTTER; *the Persevering Scholar*, Miss PERSIS WHEELER; *the Punctual Scholar*, Miss MARY HAWKINS; *the Tardy Scholar*, CHARLES CLASS; *the Quarrelsome Scholar*, FREDERICK BIRDSALL; *the Selfish Scholar*, BERNARD TULLY; and a number of little girls as the Queen's fairy train. The singing of the children elicited frequent and enthusiastic bursts of applause, and all the soloists received as many floral tributes as our late blonde burlesque importations. Especially noticeable were the self-possession and precocity characterizing the performance of a tiny infant scholar, CLARA MIGEL, who standing at the front of the stage, made her bow to a sea of upturned faces, and sang the "Song to the Quarrelsome Boy" with proper gesticulation and effect, and recited "When I was Single," with due emphasis and droll grimace. The little one certainly brought "down the house," and had more bouquets thrown to her than she could carry away. Part First closed with the anthem "Praise the Lord," sung by the school in most excellent time—a feature which marked all their chorus singing. The Second part of the programme was more varied than the first, and introduced the following artists, who kindly volunteered their services for the occasion: Mr. G. S. FROBISHER, Miss AGNES MOSHER, who sang two exquisite ballads, and Miss NETTIE COLLINS, who recited "The War Ballad." The duet, "Hark I Hear the Organ," neatly executed by two little girls, MARY HAWKINS and PERSIS WHEELER, very much pleased the audience, who twice called the cantatrices out. A few more solos and recitations, followed by brief addresses by BERNARD SMYTHE and others, brought the enjoyable entertainment to a close.

Immigration for the Past Week.

The total immigration for the past week was 6,831, as appears by the list below. The *City of Baltimore* and the *Batavia* brought an aggregate of about 2,000 passengers, who were taken to Boston and landed and then brought to this City by steam-boat, the steam-ship companies paying their passage. But as these 2,000 did not enter at Castle Garden they are not counted in the above aggregate.

The total number of alien passengers who arrived at this port to July 1 this year, was 129,350; to the corresponding date last year, 142,502. The total arriving in the month of June this year, was 32,454; in the same month last year, 41,437. In comparing these figures it should be borne in mind that last year the steam-ship companies did not land alien passengers at Boston and Portland, and if the aggregate landed at those two ports was added to the number arriving at Castle Garden, the result would show that immigration had not fallen off a great deal, if at all.

The course pursued by the steam-ship companies is dictated by two motives. One is to avoid paying the commutation tax of $2 50 at this port, and the other is to get rid of the responsibility which would attach to them of supporting for five years any lame, blind or otherwise helpless immigrants whom they might bring over. The injustice of their course to the immigrant was exhibited in a former article in the TIMES. The following is the report of immigration for the week:

July 4, ship Sir Robert Peel, London	23
July 4, steam-ship Nevada, Liverpool	588
July 4, steam-ship Aleppo, Liverpool	561
July 4, bark Guolia, Palermo	4
July 5, steam-ship City of Brooklyn, Liverpool	776
July 5, steam-ship Holsatia, Hamburg	582
July 5, steam-ship China, Liverpool	393
July 5, steam-ship Holland, Liverpool	1,042
July 6, ship Neptune, Bremen	35
July 6, ship Perseverance, Liverpool	181
July 6, bark Cardena, Havana	35
July 6, steam-ship Bremen, Bremen	321
July 6, steam-ship Caledonia, Glasgow	200
July 6, steam-ship Morro Castle, Havana	42
July 6, steam-ship Fahkee, Bermuda	28
July 6, bark Henry Buck, Matanzas	3
July 7, steam-ship Western Metropolis, Copenhagen	954
July 7, steam-ship India, Glasgow	400
July 7, bark Princess Alexandra, St. Croix	8
July 7, schooner Virginia, Grand Carman	3
July 9, steam-ship Hermann, Bremen	642
Total	6,831

How an Alderman Paid the Forfeit for His Own Election.

The election wager which has been the theme on every tongue for the last week in Long Island City, was paid Saturday in presence of assembled hundreds, on Jackson-avenue. HENRY RUDOLPH is not only an Alderman, but a man of Aldermanic proportions and a member in good standing of the New-York German Fat Men's Association. When he became a candidate for Alderman of the First Ward of Long Island City, he had no idea of being elected, and therefore entered into a wager, by the terms of which, if defeated, JAMES DENNIN, a rising man in Long Island City, agreed to wheel him from Dutch Kills to Hunter's Point, in a wheelbarrow, in less than fifteen minutes' time. If elected, the wheeling was to be done by RUDOLPH, and DENNIN was to be the freight. At 5:47 P. M. yesterday, the freight being ready, DENNIN was enveloped with a flag and put aboard. RUDOLPH grasped the barrow and amid the plaudits of the crowd started on his march. The first heat was done in 3 minutes, rested 30 seconds; second heat, 4½ minutes, rested 1 minute; third heat finished the course in 14 minutes and 27 seconds from the start. The completion of this odd exploit was greeted with immense applause.

THE BATHS ON SUNDAY.

Scenes and Incidents Yesterday—Great Popularity of the New Public Bathing Establishments—Number of Visitors Since the Opening.

Since the opening of the free baths to the public of the Metropolis not a day has elapsed on which both establishments have not been filled to their utmost capacity. Yesterday morning, from sunrise till 12 o'clock, the docks at the foot of Fifth-street, East River, and Charles-street, North River, were thronged with people with but one object in view—a dash in the water, which seemed so inviting from the outside. Stringing along the various streets leading to their location, care-worn mechanics, bronzed truck-drivers, and artisans of every trade who have no other day in which they can find leisure to indulge in a pleasant swim, might have been seen arm-in-arm, and singly wending their way to the baths. The hours for bathing not having been extended as was anticipated, many were again disappointed, as was the case on the Sabbath preceding. Boys who had been lounging round during the week, and who have apparently no other business but to live in the water, seem to take the precedence of older persons, and yesterday they monopolized the baths to such an extent that it formed a subject of intense bitterness to many who were waiting patiently for ingress on the outside, but were doomed to disappointment, as troops of young *gamins*, boot-blacks and rowdies, despite the vigilance of the Police, managed to secure tickets and filled the aquaria.

During the morning, by actual count, no less than 900 of these pests had partaken of a bath, and as soon as through they stationed themselves at the entrance of the street leading to the river and used insulting language to the passers-by.

CRIPPLES AND EXPERTS IN THE BATHS.

A person would naturally suppose that a man encumbered with a cork leg would give a bath a wide berth, but such is not the case; and not a day passes but that some eight or ten of these unfortunates patronize them—one in particular who has lost an arm and a leg. This genius, not to be deprived of his regular swim, is accompanied by a one-armed companion in the organ-grinding business, who assists him in and out of the water, and the poor fellow astonishes the bathers by his dexterity in swimming. He dives and performs various antics in the water that his more fortunate fellow creatures are unable to do, and consequently when he makes his appearance—generally at the Fifth-street bath—he is the source of no little amusement.

Yesterday morning that celebrated man-fish, as he is styled, HARRY GURR, accompanied by a friend, visited the establishment at the foot of the above-named street, and gave the bathers a specimen of his peculiar style of swimming, which was truly astonishing. Elevating himself on the rail of the bath, he leaped into the water and remained under the surface fully four minutes. Numbers of spectators, standing round the water, were positive that he was a "goner." After he had been under three minutes, the excitement was intense, and those in the water began a search in the vicinity where he made the leap, but failed to discover him. At last, when it was thought that he would never "turn up" alive, GURR made his appearance in their midst smiling, without any perceptible injury or exhaustion. During his little bout in the bath, he allowed himself to be tied hands and feet, and in this condition, without moving a muscle apparently, shot across the whole length of the bath with wonderful rapidity. On Tuesday next, it is announced that he will again be present with his companion, who is also an expert swimmer, and amuse the spectators by his antics.

FACTS OF INTEREST.

Up to the hour of closing, yesterday, between two and three thousand men and boys had visited both establishments, but as large as was the attendance it did not compare with the great multitude who were on hand during Saturday, fully fifteen thousand being the lowest estimate of their numbers by the officers stationed at the entrances. Since the opening of the baths not a single accident or a misfortune of any description has occurred, which speaks well for Mr. KRACK, the popular Superintendent, and the officers who have been on constant duty. Mr. KRACK has done all that lay in his power to preserve order and regularity, and in this his efforts have been successful beyond his greatest expectations.

NEW REGULATIONS.

Owing to the great trouble and inconvenience that has arisen, by reason of the immense numbers of small boys who have made the baths a common rendezvous, Superintendent KRACK has determined to modify the existing regulations, so as to prevent in the future their presence, and, on and after to-morrow, they will be changed as follows:

"Days for gentlemen—Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; time for bathing, from 5 to 8 o'clock A. M., till 10 P. M. Boys not accompanied by their parents, or without special tickets, will not be allowed in the baths except at these hours. Standing on the seats in the dressing-room is strictly prohibited."

Each bath in the future will be guarded by railings extending fifty feet from the entrances.

THE LADIES AT THE BATHS.

On Thursday the ladies were present in greater numbers than on any previous occasion. Among them was the Princess "Editha," who, accompanied by a male friend—a prominent Fifteenth-ward politician—created considerable of a flutter by her eccentric actions. Her friend remained outside until she had finished her bath, and they both sauntered leisurely away. In conversation with an officer she avowed her intentions to publish a book and give her persecutors "fits."

One day last week while the women were bathing at the foot of Fifth-street, a horrible yell was heard in the bath. The matron rushed in, and found a person with a masculine cast of countenance in the grasp of some eight on ten nymphs who were "sousing" her under water at an alarming rate, and at every dip they screamed out, "We'll give it to you, you infernal scamp;"—dip—"How dare you intrude your dirty carcass among us unprotected females;" (another dip) "and if you stay in here another minute" (two dips in quick succession) "we'll duck the life out of you." The unfortunate wretch was rescued from their clutches, and when the truth was ascertained it was found that the viragos had almost drowned a poor German girl under a supposition that she was a male in disguise.

ATTENDANCE.

The following table gives the attendance at both baths since their opening:

Thursday, June 30	3,000	Wednesday, July 6	4,000
Friday, July 1	7,000	Thursday, July 7	5,000
Saturday, July 2	5,000	Friday, July 8	5,000
Sunday, July 3	8,000	Saturday, July 9	15,000
Monday July 4, ladies	5,000	Sunday, July 10	7,000
Tuesday, July 5	4,000		
Total			68,000

German Singing School.

The new singing school of the German vocal societies, composing the North-eastern Singers' Union, New-York section, for boys and girls aged from nine to sixteen years, was opened under the direction of Mr. THEODORE HEIDENFELD, the President of that Singers' Union, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, Saturday afternoon. About sixty children were present, which number is expected, however, to increase considerably in a short time. The instruction will be given by Messrs. WM. KREUTZ and A. NAUMANN, in two classes free of charge, from April 1 to Oct. 1, on Saturdays, from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M. and from Oct. 1 to April 1, on Sundays, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M. Every three months an examination will be held and new pupils will be admitted four times a year, in July, October, January and April.

The Arrests for the Past Week—A Startling Increase.

The week ending July 8 was unparalleled in the history of New-York in the number of arrests which the Police were compelled to make in order to preserve the peace of the City. During the ascendency of the Metropolitan Excise law, the arrests decreased until they averaged a little less than 1,100, but no sooner was that law repealed, and the reign of free rum inaugurated, than they began steadily and rapidly to increase until a short time since, when the City was affrighted at a grand total for the week of 1,867; but the following exhibit for the past week eclipses even that startling record:

Saturday, July 2	361	Wednesday, July 6	248
Sunday, July 3	238	Thursday, July 7	224
Monday, July 4	435	Friday, July 8	245
Tuesday, July 5	326		
Total			2,137

The arrests on the Fourth of July are more than 100 greater than on the previous anniversary, and, notwithstanding the quiet of last Sunday, as compared with the one immediately preceding, the arrests on that day were three times greater than the average of Sunday arrests while the late Excise law was in force.

Shipwreck on Long Island.

The following are the particulars of the wreck of the hermaphrodite brig *Topaz*, which went ashore Friday morning in a dense fog and rain-storm, opposite Moriches, on Long Island. The brig belonged at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and recently sailed from a port in Nova Scotia, loaded with coal. She had three passengers on board—two ladies and a young girl. A few days before she had lost her mainsail and had her boats carried away. About 3 o'clock in the morning, on Friday, she struck on the beach. The passengers were landed by a rope which had been floated to the shore by a small boy to whom it was tied. Great credit is due to SYMS HORENS, whose exertions aided materially in saving the passengers and crew. The vessel went to pieces yesterday, and the wreck was sold to HALLOCK J. BISHOP for $300. The crew arrived in New-York last evening. The Captain's name was STAPLETON.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
9—In the matter of the Lower Hudson Steam-boat Co.	102—Cheever vs. Ackerman.
51—Nyce vs. Erie Railway Co.	114—Wheelwright vs. Keller.
64—Learned vs. Ryder.	125—Chapin vs. Knapp.
96—Stein vs. Schirney.	141—Beamish, Receiver, vs. Stapenhorst.

The call begins at No. 155—Mordecai vs. Saulles.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Tracy, J., in Room Part II.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY, JULY 12.

Non-Jury Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1583—Von Allen vs. Pollard.	1529—Jones vs. Tompkins.
1318—Killian vs. Carey.	1543—Crowley vs. Heubner.
1450—Flegman vs. Reilly.	1563—Netter vs. Wolz.
1477—Kallman vs. Von Praag.	1600½—Rand vs. Weston.
1604—Wilkes vs. Samanos.	1611—Parker vs. Heath.
1650—Munckwitz vs. Andrews.	1621—Sonneburg vs. Schulzt.
1674—O'Brien vs. Allen.	1643—Green vs. Fitzsimmons.
1032—Wiltner vs. Flood.	1685—Nordeschild vs. Shaw
1062—Rouse vs. Mallory.	1698—Maurer vs. Bradley.
1223—Harrington vs. France.	1714—Miller vs. Mix.
1329—Sackendorff vs. Boyle	1724—Montmargres vs. Keislang.
1440—Prentis vs. Mack.	

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. John Kelly; violation of Election law.	5—The People vs. Thomas Clarke; violation of Election law.
2—The People vs. Andrew Morris; violation of Election law.	6—The People vs. Frederick Radus; violation of Election law.
3—The People vs. Charles Lake; violation of Election law.	7—The People vs. Patrick Hogan; violation of Election law.
4—The People vs. Edward Martine; violation of Election law.	8—The People vs. Samuel Collins; violation of Election law.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Francis Redmond, George Whiting, (continued;) burglary.	11—The People vs. John Coffee; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Eliza Ellis; receiving stolen goods.	12—The People vs. John McQuade; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. James Golding; burglary.	13—The People vs. Robert A. Lee; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Perry Rowley; burglary.	14—The People vs. Cain Mansfield; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Perry Rowley; felonious assault and battery.	15—The People vs. Rachel Weisenberg; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Frank Burns; burglary.	16—The People vs. Richard Folks; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Wm. Gaffney; burglary.	17—The People vs. Thomas Smith; larceny from the person.
8—The People vs. John McNamara, Andrew Sullivan, Annie Connors; burglary.	18—The People vs. Peter Haft; larceny from the person.
9—The People vs. John Birmgarten; felonious assault and battery.	19—The People vs. Nelson La Due; larceny from the person.
10—The People vs. John Noble; forgery.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 9.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new	110⅛	100	Mariposa Pref.	15⅜
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 b3	110⅛	700	do	16
1,000	do b3	110⅛	100	do b60.	16⅛
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛	100	Atl. Mail S. S. Co.	30⅛
6,000	Tenn. 6s, ex. C.	66⅛	200	Pac. M. S. S. Co., bet. call	42
24,000	do	66⅛	200	Adams Ex.	68⅜
2,000	Tenn. 6s, new	65½	20	do	69
10,000	do	65⅛	5	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	44
20,000	do bet. call.	65⅛	50	do bet call.	44⅛
1,000	N. Car., old	52½	100	N. Y. C. & H., c.	99
5,000	N. C. 6s, new	35⅛	10,000	N. Y. C. & H. C. c.	94⅞
10,000	do	36¼	500	Reading R. R.	103⅛
1,000	N. Car., Sp. Tax.	26	600	do b3.	104
30,000	do	26⅛	2,900	do	103⅛
5,000	do	26⅛	2,700	do bet. call b3.	104
15,000	do bet. call.	26⅛	200	L. S. & M. S. b3.	101
1,000	Vir. 6s, new	68	30	do	101⅛
1,000	B'n 6s, W. L.	92⅛	930	do bet. call.	101
2,000	J. C. W. L.	93	25	Panama R. R.	96
5,000	Union Pac. 1st.	85	11	C. C. Cin & Ind.	82⅛
1,000	C. & R. I. and Pac. 7s.	97⅛	100	N. J. Cen.	104
1,000	do	97⅛	100	do	104⅛
1,000	O. & Miss. Con.	90	6	do	104⅛
1,000	Col. C. & I. C. 1st.	84	200	Chic. & R. I.	117
10	Ocean Bank	87½	100	Mil. & St. Paul	66⅛
25	Penn. Coal Co.	222	100	Tol. Wab. & West.	57⅛
320	Con. Coal of Md.	30	64	P., Ft. W. & C. G.	96
100	do bet. call.	30¼	10	Chic. & Alton	118
100	W. U. Tel.	34⅛	00	do pref.	119
100	do	34⅜	200	Del. Lack. & W.	106
10	do	34⅛	27	Morris & Essex	90
100	Quick. Sil. Co.	7	00	Bost. Hart. & E.	4
			10	Dub. & S. C., ex d.	103⅞
			20	do	103½

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1 P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115	66	Wells-Fargo Ex.	16
20,000	U. S. 5-20 c., '67, b3.	110⅛	100	do	16⅛
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex coup. b3.	67	500	Reading. bet. c. c.	103⅞
			500	do s3.	103⅛
30,000	do	67	1000	do b10.	104
23,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new.	65⅛	5	Mich. Cen.	120⅛
1,000	Vir. St. 6s, ex c.	68	100	L. S. & M. S. b. c. c.	100⅞
1,000	N. Car. Spec. Tax	26	50	Panama	95
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.	91⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	83
1,000	Ark. 7s, Iss. to Little Rock & Fort Smith R.	76	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	88⅛
			100	N. J. Cent.	104⅛
			100	do	104⅛
5,000	Gt. W. 1st, 1888.	91⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	116⅞
5,000	C. & R. I. & Pac. R. 7s.	97⅛	14	P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.	96⅛

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

100	Adams Express	68⅛	100	L. S. & M. South'n.	100⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	99	200	do	101
200	do b3	99⅛	300	Ohio and Miss. s3	35⅛
400	Harlem R. R.	140⅛	200	Dale Prop. B. Co.	44⅛
200	Read'g R. ex div.	103⅞			

MONDAY, July 11—A. M.

In general Trade through the past week, (only five business days,) there was rather a quiet time. In the Dry Goods line, especially, the dullness usually experienced about the Fourth of July was conspicuous. In General Foreign Merchandise there is rather a fair trade, and the Customs Duties paid into the Treasury were nearly half a million per day, or $2,370,000 for the five days. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce from New-York were on a good Summer average, while from the Cotton ports 25,125 bales were sent to Foreign Markets, as against only 5,383 bales same week last year. The stock on hand still to be marketed, exclusive of receipts hence to the 31st August, (the close of the Crop year,) is still 154,062, against 47,260 bales same date last season.

The Wall-street markets, for some three or four days past, are feeling the influence of the War-cloud on the Continent, though without apparent dread of the effect, upon this country, should the worst consequences ensue to the hostile Powers on the other side. How far this feeling would be changed by actual, in place of threatened War, it is difficult to say. But our still lively recollection of the disturbances created here by the Crimean War of 1854, the Italian War of 1859, and the Prussian War of 1866, would incline us to doubt the hasty conclusion that our country would be the gainer by the terrible conflict by sea and land which would assuredly follow a declaration of War by France against Prussia and Spain. At all events, the question is one that ought to be very gravely considered by our business people. In all the three European Wars referred to, our Finances and Money markets were the sufferers at the outset, and there were no compensating gains to compensate this derangement by our subsequent Export trade with the belligerents. The experience of Great Britain in regard to our own Civil War was even worse for her. The apparent profits of her neutrality, pending the struggle, turned to bitter ashes after the close of the War, and her trade has scarcely yet recovered from the effects of the crisis of 1866.

The immediate expectation is that actual war will be avoided by the action of the Spanish Cabinet. In other words, the Crown will be refused to the Prussian Prince, in deference to the wishes, amounting to a demand, of France. But it seems quite evident that the French Cabinet, inspired by the Emperor, and the French people are eager to settle accounts with Prussia, and if the present pretext be not directly availed of, some other cause of quarrel will soon be found, perhaps one growing out of this very correspondence.

The price of Gold has not yet advanced two ₱ cent. on the Continental trouble, nor have our Public Funds declined, either at home or abroad, more than ½@1 ₱ cent. In the presence of actual War, it is doubtful, with our present ample supply of Gold, and the condition of our Foreign balances, (other than United States Stocks,) whether Gold would further advance more than three or five ₱ cent. It certainly would not unless our United States 5-20s should be returned upon us much more rapidly than seems probable in the existing small supplies in the hands of the Bankers in Frankfort and London. In this respect the case is entirely changed from the situation in May and June, 1866, when fifteen or twenty millions were returned, because the bonds had accumulated in Frankfort, and the market in London was in a Money panic far worse than the War panic in Germany. At the same time, there are other American interests abroad that might be seriously compromised or postponed by actual War, in which our new Railway builders and negotiators are concerned, and it may be the part of prudence to prepare for the disappointments which may ensue.

According to the Treasury figures communicated to the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press, on Saturday last, the Treasury now holds Gold Coin (July 9) as follows, compared with the First of June and First of July respectively:

	June 1.	July 1.	July 9.
Total on hand	$106,789,732	$112,776,449	$118,735,848
For Depositors	35,395,800	34,547,120*	36,283,500
Government Gold	$71,393,932	$78,229,329	$82,452,348

No explanation is afforded of the apparent gain of six millions in the last week. It may be owing, in part, to the correction of the sums on hand at the distant offices to the close of the Fiscal Year. The gain at New-York by the actual accumulation of Gold Coin during the week is $1,557,241. The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York for the week amount to $997,886, of which only $266,750 is Gold Coin. The Treasury receipts for Internal Taxes since July 1 are $7,528,312. The Customs receipts at all the ports are about $4,250,000. The Revenues open well for the new fiscal year, and as the new Tax and Tariff Bill now being matured in Congress, will not be materially felt before the first of January, the first quarter of the year, to Sept. 30 will probably show an increase, and the second quarter to Dec. 31, but a partial reduction, as compared with July 1 to Dec. 31, last year. The third and fourth quarters, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1871, must of course feel the full effects of the reduced Tariff on Sugar, Coffee and Tea, and of the enlargement of the Free List, (chiefly Drugs and Dyes,) and of the reduced Income Tax and the abolition of all special taxes, the tax on gross receipts, &c. The Bill is now in Conference Committee between the two Houses, or will be today, and we shall soon know the probable extent of the reductions and abolitions in both departments. Placing the Tariff changes at $25,000,000 ₱ annum, the effect on the Customs of the Fiscal Year 1871 would be about $12,500,000, allowing for no increase of the business of Importation over the Fiscal Year, just closed. And this would still leave $180,000,000 in Gold from Customs, or an average of $15,000,000 ₱ month, divided about as follows:

	1869-70.	1870-71.
July 1 to Sept. 30	$52,598,222	$54,000,000
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	41,308,147	40,000,000
Jan. 1 to March 31	48,196,911	42,000,000
April 1 to June 30	*50,500,000	44,000,000
Total	$192,603,980	$180,000,000

*Out ports estimated.

The Internal Taxes will probably be reduced, as the Bill now looks, $22,000,000 on Incomes and Dividends, and $30,000,000 by other changes in the system, while, on the other hand, the expenses of collection will probably be reduced $2,000,000 per annum. But these figures may all be changed by the result of the conference. The disposition in the House on Saturday was to fix the Income Tax, (which carries with it the Tax on Dividends,) at one-half the old rate, enlarging the exemption on personal incomes to $2,000 in place of $1,000, and on the other hand to do away with as many of the special taxes, requiring the intermediate agency of Assessors as can possibly be spared by the Treasury. The Senate is for limiting the Income Tax of 2½ ₱ cent. to two years, 1871 and 1872, but the House non-curred, probably because of the wording of the limitation which might be held to exempt the Incomes of 1870 altogether.

No agreement had been arrived at up to Saturday Afternoon on the Funding Bill. If the Secretary of the Treasury should still insist that he can do nothing with a Four ₱ cent. Stock, the subject will probably go over to the December session. At present the House Conferees seem disposed to stand by their own rate.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 9, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,286,924
Increase in Specie	4,123,104
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	3,466,284
Increase in Deposits	640,040
Increase in Circulation	29,992

	July 10, '69.	July 9, '70.	July 2, '70.
National Capital	$73,914,907	$73,032,200	$73,032,200
Local Capital	11,250,305	11,872,148	11,873,148
Total	$85,165,212	$84,904,348	$84,904,348
Loans	255,424,542	277,783,427	276,496,503
Gold and Gold Notes	30,266,912	35,734,434	31,611,330
Other Legal Tenders	48,702,728	53,348,970	56,815,254
Deposits	183,197,239	219,225,468	219,083,428
Circulation	34,128,174	33,100,357	33,070,365
In Sub-Treasury	97,209,699	86,580,681	83,157,048

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	July 2, '70.	July 9, '70.	July 10, '69.
On deposits	$219,083,428	$219,225,468	$183,197,239
Circulation	33,070,365	33,100,357	34,128,174
Total	$252,153,793	$252,325,825	$217,325,413
25 ₱ ct. would be	$62,028,448	$62,081,456	$54,331,353
They held: In gold and Greenbacks	88,426,584	89,083,404	78,969,640
Excess	$26,398,136	$27,001,948	$24,638,287
Rate for Money	4@5 ₱ ct.	4@5 ₱ ct.	7 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,412,879, against the total entries of $4,176,212 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,192,846, against $4,431,637 same week last year. The export of Specie, $997,886, against $908,734 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,370,723. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 9,837 bales.

As the *Fiscal* Year 1870 closed on 30th June ult., we now resume our weekly tables of Imports, Exports and Customs and Treasury movements at New-York, as from the first of the *Calendar* year 1870.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$23,204,519	May	$24,616,608
February	23,831,656	*June	29,103,991
March	27,253,954	July 9	4,412,879
April	28,567,274		
Total since Jan. 1			$160,990,881
Against same date, 1869			165,814,471
Decrease since January 1			$4,823,590

*Unofficial.

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,893,166	May	$15,115,599
February	11,940,146	*June	16,025,271
March	15,943,095	July 6	4,192,846
April	14,697,825		
Total since Jan. 1			$90,807,948
Against same date 1869			89,703,770
Increase since Jan. 1			$1,104,178

*Unofficial.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since January, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,683,392	May	$4,485,373
February	2,194,256	*June	4,925,311
March	1,521,001	July 9	997,886
April	1,098,616		
Total since Jan. 1			$17,906,[illegible]
Against same date 1869			16,360,627
Increase since Jan. 1			$1,545,208

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$10,152,396	January	$17,693,723
February	11,951,922	February	1,793,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April	13,193,872	April	836,864
May	11,085,468	May	16,918,162
June	10,263,804	June	2,084,251
July 2	638,000	July 2	6,229,230
July 9	2,370,723	July 9	4,105,004
Total 1870	$71,920,793	Total 1870	$53,376,290
Total 1869	67,930,689	Total 1869	55,770,509

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		July 10, '69.
American Gold	112@111⅞@112¼	135⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]@111¾	121⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	[illegible]@110⅛	117⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	108⅛@108⅜	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99⅛@98⅛	..
N. Y. Cen. and Hud. Scrip	95⅛@94⅛	..
Rock Island	117⅛@116⅜	116⅛
Lake Shore	101⅛@100⅛	105⅛
North-western	83⅛@82⅛	81⅛
Reading	107⅛, with div. at 104⅛, ex d.	93⅛
North-western Preferred	89⅛@88⅛	95⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	36⅛@35⅛	32⅛
Pacific Mail	42⅛@41⅜	89⅛
St. Paul Preferred	82⅛@81⅛	86⅛
St. Paul Common	67⅛@66⅛	76⅛
New Tennessee 6s	65⅛@63⅛@65⅛	55⅛
Old Virginia 6s	70@67	57
N. J. Central	109, with div. at 104⅛, ex d.	102⅛
Toledo and Wabash	58⅛@57	73⅛

The Bank return shows a large gain on the Gold average of the week, $4,123,104, but nearly a corresponding loss in Greenbacks, $3,466,284. The Loans increase $1,286,924, and the general line of Deposits, $640,040. The Treasury Office paid out during the week on Gold Interest $4,105,004, and took in $2,370,723 for Customs Duties.

The War rumors from the Continent came thick and sensational through the day, and in connection with the lower quotations of the English Funds, caused Gold to advance from 111⅞ to 112⅛@112⅜@112½@112¾ ₱ cent., while the Public Funds remained steady at 110⅜@110½ ₱ cent. After the sailing of the steamers there was not much done in Exchange, but the rates on London were firm at 109⅝, 60 days, and 110½ ₱ cent. short sight. The European news would seem to bring the question of the Spanish succession to a crisis, and the probability is that by Monday or Tuesday we shall know all about the eventualities of War or Peace. The solution may soon be found at Madrid in the prompt reconsideration of the choice of the Prussian Prince as King of Spain. In the present situation of Cuba, and the exposed frontier of Spain on the Pyrennees, a war with France would be fatal to Spain, even if backed by Prussia.

The Railway Market was generally dull in movement but steady in prices, closing as follows, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 9.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111½	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	110½	110⅜
American Gold Coin	111⅞	112¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	65½	65½
New-York Central and Hudson	99½	98⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	95	94⅞
Reading Railroad	103⅞	104⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	117⅛	116⅞
North-western Common	83½	82⅞
North-western Preferred	88⅞	88⅛
Pacific Mail Company	42	41⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81⅝	81⅛
St. Paul Common	66⅝	66⅝
Lake Shore	100⅞	100⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅝	35⅛
New-Jersey Central	103⅞	104⅛
Toledo and Wabash	57¼	57

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg'd. 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅛	10-40 reg'd	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅛	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	111⅛	6s, Currency	114⅛
5-20 coup. n. i., 1865	110⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex-coupon	66⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103
Tenn. 6s, New Bonds	65⅛	Ill. Canal Bonds, '70	100
Virginia 6s, ex-coup.	67	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	100
Virginia 6s, New Bds	67	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100
Georgia 6s	85½	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	100
Georgia 7s, New Bds.	92⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	52½	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	100
N. Car. Fund'g Act, '66	39	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '83	100
N. Car. Fund'g Act, '68	36	Michigan 7 ₱ ct., '78	106
N. Car. New Bonds	36	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., War L'n	106
N. Car. Special Tax	26⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	108⅛
Missouri 6s	91⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss	91⅛	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	110
Louisiana 6s	71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105
La. 7s, Penitentiary	81	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105
Ala. 8s, Railroad Bds.	90	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Tol. & Wab. 2d	85⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88	90⅛
Erie 1st Ext.	99	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	96	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	83⅛	Chic. & R. I. 1st	102
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	79	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Harlem 1st	100	N. J. Cen. 2d	100⅛
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	85	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	102
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs.	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	102⅛
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bs.	92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	88
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	95	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	88
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	77
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Chic. & Alton 1st	102⅛
Cen. Pac. Bonds	90	Chic. & Alton Inc.	93
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.	85	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
Alton & T. H. 1st	94	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	89⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	86	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	108
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	95
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	92
Chic. & N. W. 1st	97	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	92	Mil. & St. P. 2d	84
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts.	108	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Lack. & West. Bonds.	95	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	83⅛
Del., L. & West. 1st	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	137⅛	Corn Exchange	130
Merchants'	118	Park	162
Mechanics'	135	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
America	143	Fourth National	106
City	205	Tenth National	127
Phenix	107	Gold Exchange	55
North River	95	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	103
Tradesmen's	150	Del. & Hudson Canal	125
Seventh Ward	108	Pennsylvania Coal	221
State of New-York	110	Canton Co., Baltimore	67
Commerce	123⅛	Consol. Coal of Md.	30
Ocean	87	W. U. Telegraph	34⅛
Mercantile	126	Quicksilver Mining	7
American Exchange	114	Mariposa Mining	6⅛
Chatham	160	Mariposa Preferred	16
Bank of the Republic	120	Boston Water Power	15⅛
Bank of N. America	107	Adams Express	68⅛
Hanover	104	Wells-Fargo Express	15⅛
Irving	114	Wells-Fargo Scrip	2⅛
Citizens'	135	American Express	44⅛
People's	140	U. S. Express	46
East River	111	Pacific Mail	41⅛
Market	124	Atlantic Mail	30
Nassau	107		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 9.

Gold receipts	$3,478,102 70
Gold payments	1,530,128 96
Gold balance	75,021,892 50
Currency receipts	713,466 64
Currency payments	424,199 80
Currency balance	11,558,788 72
Customs	364,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	858,000 00

The receipts of the Chicago and North-west Road have, after several months of decreased earnings, have turned in favor of the traffic of the present season. The first week in July yields $249,020, as compared with $248,937 last year.

The Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.
NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.
For particulars apply to
J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY
STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.
We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE DESIRE TO RECOMMEND TO OUR CUSTOMERS the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment. Pamphlets with full information furnished on application.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Corner Wall and Nassau sts., N. Y.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.
THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.
FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY
HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST,
(Free of Government tax.)
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS
of the
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Fifteen years to run from January, 1870,
and convertible into stock
at par.
LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,
upon which, together with the road and all its property, these bonds are a first mortgage.
EXEMPTED FROM TAXES
upon its lands for fifteen years.
70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING,
from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.
An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage, $4,000,000.
PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
The Coupons are payable January and July.
Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map, can be obtained at the office of
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
No. 29 Wall-st.

☞ WE ARE STILL OFFERING A LIMITED quantity of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty-Year Sinking Fund Bonds, (Principal and Interest payable in Gold,) at 90 and accrued interest. These Bonds are free of Government tax, Coupon or Registered, and are convertible, at the option of the holder, into Stock of the Company, at par. The present advanced condition and large earnings of the road warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these Bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 9, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	6	Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,325
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Resin, bbls.	4,437
Cotton, bales	448	Beef, pkgs.	50
Copper, bbls.	103	Cut-meats, pkgs.	62
Copper, cakes	303	Lard, kegs	150
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	42
Flour, bbls.	12,559	Butter, pkgs.	1,476
Corn-meal, bags	225	Cheese, pkgs.	6,951
Wheat, bushels	75,896	Tallow, pkgs.	26
Corn, bushels	29,246	Oil-cake, pkgs.	826
Rye, bushels	1,869	Pecans, pkgs.	100
Malt, bushels	520	Starch, boxes	2,001
Barley, bushels	2,100	Tobacco, hhds.	1,014
Oats, bushels	22,173	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	220
Hops, bales	72	Whisky, bbls.	711
Leather, sides	4,240	Wool, bales	611
Crude Turp., bbls.	76		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—114 pkgs. Furs and Skins, 3 bales Sheetings, 369 bales Cotton, 32 cases Sewing-machines, 502 boxes Bacon, 8 pkgs. Hams, 21,372 boxes Cheese, 36 pkgs. Machinery, 6 boxes Tombstones, 13 cases Guns, 9 cks. Bees-wax, 503 bbls. Flour, 129 pkgs. Butter, 3 hhds. Hardware, 30 tcs. Lard, 118 bales Silks, 1 box Plated Ware.

By the steamer *Helvetia*, for Liverpool—1,486 bales Cotton, 603 hhds. Tobacco, 850 bags Oil-cake, 2 bbls. Lead, 30,176 bushels Wheat, 620 bbls. Resin, 250 bales Sheetings, 75 hhds. Molasses, 15 tcs. Molasses, 1,307 bbls. Flour, 2 boxes Pianos.

By the ship *Hereford*, for London—1,000 bbls. Linseed-cake, 12,536 bags Linseed-cake, 2,470 bags Cotton-seed, 1,200 Staves, 750 bbls. Flour.

By the brig *J. A. Pierce*, for London—80 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Celestial Empire*, for London, (additional,)—100 cases Milk, 90 cases Edge Tools, 40 cases Bitters, 40 cases Sarsparilla, 4 cases Shovels, 9 cases Handles, 1 case Hardware, 20 cases Clothes Pins, 5 cases Pain Killer.

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—3,600 Staves, 46 bales Cotton, 1,873 boxes Cheese, 21 hhds. Tallow, 50 boxes Ex. Bark, 10 boxes Bacon, 8 cases Sewing-machines, 3 cases Machinery, 202 bbls. Resin, 2,652 bbls. Flour, 25,229 bushels Wheat, 98 cases Manufactured Tobacco, 42 hhds. Tobacco, 40 hhds. Hoofs, 106 tcs. Beef.

By the steamer *Caledonia*, for Bristol—44,196 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Guisborough*, for Exeter—500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 250 bbls. Naphtha, 1,300 cases Naphtha.

By the brig *Helen M. Rowley*, for Malaga—82,560 Staves.

By the steam-ship *Pereire*, for Havre—7 pkgs. Machinery, 19 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 5 pkgs. Hair, 45 bales Raw Silk, 14 bales Hay, 490 bbls. Whalebone, 10 bbls. Potash, 14 cases Revolvers, 2 cases Pumps, 50 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Corn-meal, 10 bbls. Pork, 25 bags Oats, 1,040 Oars, 97 bbls. Fish-roes, 11,329 bushels Wheat, 3 bales Raw Skins, 8 pkgs. Books, 2 cases Soapstone.

By the brig *Goffredo*, for Genoa—7,500 cases Refined Petroleum, 5 bbls. Varnish, 50 boxes Ex. Quercitron, 2 boxes Chairs, 8 boxes Preserves.

By the steam-ship *Main*, for Bremen—223 cases Leaf Tobacco, 131 bales Leaf Tobacco, 227 hhds. Leaf Tobacco, 91 bales cotton, 5 cases stoves, 47 cases Essence Oils, 18 cases Preserved Fish, 10 cases Preserved Fruits, 7 cases Veneers, 6 bales Furs, 2 cases Cotton Braids, 33 bbls. Casings, 230 bbls. Resin, 2 bxs. Cigars, 14,950 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Jens Brandis*, for Cronstadt—3,081 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *Bertha Rod*, for Trieste—1,761 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2 casks Pumps.

By the bark *Industrie*, for Stettin—2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $6 50@$7 for Pots; $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand at unchanged prices; sales here, 498 bags by the *Batavia*, and 350 bags by the British bark *Lord Baltimore*, on private terms; and, at Baltimore, 1,200 bags by the *Mary Hain*, also on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at former rates. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15¼c.@19¼c.; Laguayra at 16¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 9¼c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16¼c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9c.@9¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull and lower. Sales, 679 bales for prompt delivery, including 180 bales to shippers, 276 bales to spinners, and 223 bales to speculators. Also 1,600 bales for forward delivery, including 800 bales, basis Low Middling, July, 18¼c.@18¾c., and 800 bales, basis Low Middling, August, 18c.@18¼c. ₱ lb. The stock in this city was counted this week by Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, and was found to be 33,109 bales, including about 7,000 bales on shipboard—not cleared.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛
Good Ordinary	17⅞	17⅞	18	18⅛
Low Middling	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅞
Middling	20	20⅛	20½	20⅞
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22½	22⅞

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	10,686
Receipts last week	7,640
Receipts the preceding week	8,640
Receipts since Sept. 1	705,405
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	2,182
Exports since Sept. 1	405,125
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	33,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

	Bales.
Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,801,475
Receipts same time 1868-69	2,030,050
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,292
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,122,750
Exports same time 1868-69	1,422,150
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,642
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	146,400
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	46,700
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,480,835
Crop of 1866-67	1,954,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding week of the last two Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,500	3,482	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,208	1,236
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,330	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,030	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31	45,397	7,896	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,289
Nov. 7	61,697	39,076	74,256	38,159	95,286	35,989
Nov. 14	56,445	30,032	72,360	45,272	85,045	55,858
Nov. 21	76,238	27,195	73,648	48,223	80,036	46,808
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,310	85,239	69,727
Dec. 5	77,746	55,366	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,919	86,774	47,578	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,930	80,012	51,424	111,910	64,801
Dec. 26	94,587	73,865	79,868	43,275	112,819	80,204
Jan. 2	99,982	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927
Jan. 9	79,450	28,000	65,747	41,380	101,630	47,417
Jan. 16	76,888	70,356	72,256	37,445	88,748	42,431
Jan. 23	83,028	87,924	80,783	33,150	80,620	50,625
Jan. 30	82,886	64,920	85,905	22,730	100,208	95,579
Feb. 6	61,226	62,908	84,858	31,277	94,313	64,550
Feb. 13	44,254	59,445	66,799	39,965	97,688	71,547
Feb. 20	89,873	63,740	73,432	60,420	94,624	62,768
Feb. 27	98,948	86,952	55,000	58,053	80,717	71,507
March 5	77,451	55,685	47,688	15,288	76,560	56,891
March 12	65,082	78,978	36,767	31,842	67,925	76,577
March 19	59,210	55,662	32,272	14,168	55,033	91,231
March 26	43,632	53,904	32,314	24,869	[illegible]	76,197
April 2	36,529	56,408	32,219	36,841	41,474	69,305
April 9	45,745	52,475	21,751	42,475	43,043	70,496
April 16	33,738	36,755	23,011	44,684	42,760	53,570
April 23	18,476	47,774	27,420	70,566	40,029	46,646
April 30	17,505	56,302	27,469	21,832	51,348	34,159
May 7	13,694	39,065	21,050	[illegible]	37,096	37,705
May 14	10,860	27,980	21,690	31,330	37,039	50,223
May 21	6,149	16,663	18,880	21,338	30,489	[illegible]
May 28	6,150	18,978	15,180	32,494	30,771	27,287
June 4	4,306	[illegible]	11,609	26,081	17,857	[illegible]
June 11	2,712	6,628	10,123	28,016	17,359	22,980
June 18	3,544	2,823	10,032	7,884	12,909	30,284
June 25	2,487	8,160	8,578	7,841	12,187	20,358
July 2	2,427	4,512	5,613	7,349	11,616	27,514
July 9	2,561	1,209	3,403	5,769	9,571	34,530

Messrs. EASTON & CO. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	2,643	54,973	1,767	6,987
Mobile	456	20,019	3,922	1,481
Galveston	424	10,322	1,823	1,785
Florida	47	....	....	....
Savannah	1,849	7,477	....	....
Charleston	1,380	6,500	....	....
New-York	1,406	33,109	6,747	68
Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore	1,315	12,000	....	....
Total this week	9,571	146,399	14,259	10,271
Previously reported	2,791,903	....	1,430,961	667,248
Total since Sept. 1, 1869	2,801,474	146,399	1,445,220	677,519
Same time last year	2,030,050	46,712	974,670	447,466

Statistical Position.

	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.	1868. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	874,000	865,800	581,870
Afloat from India	281,000	520,000	567,000
Afloat from America	95,000	49,000	40,000
Stock in London	31,600	75,840	33,922
Afloat for London	46,000	62,000	118,000
Stock in Havre	144,530	48,693	37,013
Afloat for Havre	77,024	132,501	98,525
Stock in Bremen	23,111	13,821	12,108
Afloat for Bremen	5,801	5,701	4,514
Stock in United States ports	146,399	46,712	99,096
Stock in the interior towns	34,892	3,928	8,031
Total	1,441,357	1,323,996	1,625,079
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869	.....	117,361	.....
Decrease comp'r'd with 1868	.....	.....	183,722
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	45,000	125,000	130,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	10d.	12¾d.	11⅛d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	20½c.	34½c.	33c.
Price of Gold	111⅞	135⅛	140⅞

Stocks in the Interior Towns, July 8.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	6,057	1,551
Columbus, Ga.	3,660	283
Macon, Ga.	4,960	245
Selma, Ala.	2,100	250
Montgomery, Ala.	3,390	478
Memphis, Tenn.	10,498	845
Nashville	4,217	276
Total	34,892	3,928

FRUIT—Sales 200 bags Filberts at 12c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has not been much movement in State and Western Flour since our last. Shipping brands have been offered sparingly, and have been quoted somewhat stronger, and a moderate inquiry, chiefly for lines of poor ordinary to good extra State at from $5 45@$5 60; and for low extra Western at from $5 35@$5 50 ₱ bbl. In most other kinds the dealings have been light, and under some pressure to realize have been quoted low and irregular, especially in the instance of medium brands, which have been most depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,700 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 15; inferior to good extra State, $5 35@$5 65; good to very choice do. at $5 65@$6 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 65 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 75@$5 15
Extra State	5 35@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 25@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 35@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 85@ 8 25
Extra City shipping	5 50@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 80@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in less demand at about former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 570 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 90 for very poor to good Ordinary, and at $6 90@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand and buoyant at $5@$6 15 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl. Sales, 450 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderately active request, but rather less firm, at $5 25@$5 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 20@$5 30 for Jersey; $5 60 for Southern; $5 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 600 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market, though not remarkably active, has been quoted stronger for merchantable parcels, particularly of No. 2 Spring and Amber Winter, the available supply of which has been moderate. The export call has been on a somewhat restricted scale at the improved prices, chiefly for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, within a range of from $1 20@$1 26; No. 2 Chicago at $1 12@$1 18; and Amber Winter within our range. There has been some speculative inquiry for Prime Spring, which has been held with more confidence; and for Amber Western, (Winter,) $1 42@$1 43, in store and afloat, per bushel. Millers have been buying with reserve, mostly of sound Spring and Amber Winter, at the current rates. Prime No. 1 Spring was not offered to any considerable extent, and was strong at $1 31 bid for boat-loads. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 112,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 42@$1 65 for ordinary to very good; Red and Amber Western, chiefly at $1 40@$1 43½, chiefly at $1 42@$1 43, in store and afloat; No. 1 Spring at $1 31 for car lots; very choice No. 2 Green Bay Spring at $1 27@$1 28; No. 2 Spring at $1 20@$1 26 for poor to prime Milwaukee; $1 12@$1 18 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 05@$1 08; Rejected Spring, 97c.@$1 02½; White Genesee at $1 75; Red and Amber State at $1 42@$1 43½, ₱ bushel. At the close, the market was firm, but quiet; holders claiming very full rates. Corn has been in very slack request, since our last, and holders have found it difficult to effect sales unless at a material reduction in prices: the market closing extremely dull, and heavy for all grades, both by boat and rail. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,500 bushels at $1 08 for small lots of old mixed Western; 92c.@$1 06 for poor to very choice new mixed Western, closing at $1 04 for prime car lots; $1 07@$1 10 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western, Southern and State; $1 15@$1 23 for White do, in car lots, and 88c.@91c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues very quiet, on the basis of $1 08@$1 12 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley remains unaltered. Barley-malt has been inactive at from $1 05@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ₱ bushel. Sales, 2,800 bushels. Oats have been less sought after, especially mixed Western, which have been quoted less buoyant. White Ohio and State have been scarce and held with increasing confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 63c.@64½c. for ordinary to good mixed Western in store and afloat; 70c.@73c. for ordinary to very choice White State and Ohio; and 69c. for warm Pennsylvania, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 1,810 bbls. Flour and 30,176 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 750 bbls. Flour for London, 2,652 bbls. Flour, and 25,229 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, 44,196 bushels Wheat for Bristol, 50 bbls. Flour and 11,329 bushels Wheat for Havre, and 14,950 bushels Wheat for Bremen.

HAY—Bale Hay has been quiet at steady prices. We quote at 70c.@75c. for shipping and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been lightly dealt in at 55c.@$1 05 as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, and steady, within a range of from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail, thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.@25c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@22c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts have been 72 bales.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and unchanged in price; 95 hhds. Cuba Muscovado have been sold for refining purposes at 39½c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 23c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@90c., ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@24c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@25c.	36c.@39c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@70c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very dull at about former quotations; receipts, 4,437 bbls.; exports, 1,052 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been inactive at previous figures. Spirits Turpentine has been in liberal supply and weak in price, on a moderate trade; sales, 500 bbls. in lots, at 38c. for shipping, 37½c.@38½c. for merchantable, from dock and wharf, ₱ gallon; receipts, 1,325 bbls.; exports, 80 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 37½c.@39c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 80@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $1 85@$2. Pitch, $2 37½@$2 50 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light demand yet quoted pretty firm on the basis of 14¼c.@14½c., in bulk, and 18¾c.@18¼c., in shipping order, ₱ gallon. Refined Petroleum has been wanted to a moderate extent for prompt delivery at a shade stronger prices, but otherwise has been quiet: sales here, 2,000 bbls. Standard White for prompt delivery at 28c., and 1,000 bbls. do., July, at about 27¾c. ₱ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, on private terms, the current quotations having been 27¾c.@27½c. ₱ gallon. The export clearances of Refined hence include 1,900 bbls. for London, 500 bbls. do. for Exeter, 2,500 bbls. do. for Stettin, 1,761 bbls. do. for Trieste, and 7,500 cases do. for Genoa. Refined Oil in cases has been in request at buoyant prices, having been quoted at 31½c.@33c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet, since our last, at about 9¼c. for shipping order, and 4½c.@4¾c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. The export clearances include 250 bbls. and 1,300 cases for Exeter, and 3,081 bbls. for Cronstadt.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered sparingly, yet has been in light demand and quoted rather easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., in lots, at $29 62@$29 75 for Western Mess; $25 50@$26 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 50 for Prime, and $28@$28 25 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Also 250 bbls. Mess have been sold for August, seller's option, at $29 50 ₱ bbl. Prime lots of Hams have been in good demand and buoyant in price; but otherwise the dealings in Cut-meats have been unimportant. Sales have been reported of 375 pkgs. at 12c.@12¾c. for Shoulders; 17c.@23c. for Western and City Hams, the latter rate for choice, in tight tierces; and 23c.@24c. for Bagged do., ₱ lb. Bacon has been in some request at about 14c. for Cumberland; 14¾c.@15c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles; 15¼c.@15¾c. for Short Rib, ₱ lb.; sales, 160 pkgs. Lard has been in light demand at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 tcs. and bbls. at 14¾c.@16¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15c.@15¾c. for City, and 16¼c.@16⅛c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 500 tcs. Prime Steam, seller July, at about 16½c. ₱ lb. Beef has been dull and unchanged in price; sales have been reported since our last of 120 bbls., in lots, at $12@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues very dull at $25@$28 for Prime Mess, and $29@$31 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western, ₱ bbl. Butter has been lightly dealt in, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@25c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@20c.; the day's receipts were 1,476 pkgs. Cheese continues in light demand at from 5c.@8c., as the extremes, for very Common to Fancy Factory, new and old; the day's receipts were 6,951 boxes.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in request and quoted here at $2 25@$2 27½, gold, ₱ bushel; 2,500 bags were sold from store on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw have been steady in price, but very quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 398 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba firm at 9¼c.@9½c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9¾c.@10¼c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10¼c.@10⅝c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9¾c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, ranging from 11½c.@13¼c., as extremes, ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar, 13¾c.; Granulated, 13¾c.; Ground, 13¾d.; White, A, 12¾c.; Yellow, C, 12¼c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 30,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@9¾c. for Inferior to Prime; 42,500 lbs. Stearine at 16¼c.@20½c.; 27,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@14¼c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet, but quoted about steady; sales, 250 bbls., chiefly at $1 for wood and iron-hoop pkgs. ₱ gallon; receipts, 711 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has not been much animation in any line since our last, and rates have not varied materially. For Liverpool, there were taken 850 bales Cotton at 3-16d., by sail, and ¼d., by steam, ₱ lb.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, on private terms. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Wheat at about steady rates; 2,500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs.; and 400 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton; also an American ship of 1,730 tons' capacity, to lay on the berth, on private terms. For Odessa, a North German bark, with 3,000 bbls. Resin at $1, gold, ₱ 280 lbs., and 3,000 cases Petroleum at 30c., gold, ₱ case.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1870.

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Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA GISELLE, and BROTHER BILL AND ME, and GRAND BALLET.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Grand collection of curiosities on exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

A Berlin dispatch says there is no excitement among Prussian military men over the Spanish difficulty. They do not consider a war likely to arise from it. A Ministerial organ in Berlin disapproves of the declaration of the French Government. The King, it says, is indifferent to the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD. The DUC DE GRAMMONT had no right to accuse, without evidence, another Power with a desire to disturb European equilibrium. Prince LEOPOLD is free to accept or reject the Crown, and neither course will affect Prussia's neutrality. The excitement on the Paris Bourse still continues, with a depressing effect on Rentes. A rumor prevailed for a time that the difficulty had been adjusted by the withdrawal by Prince LEOPOLD of his acceptance of PRIM's offer, but it was contradicted by the *Constitutionnel*, which adds the comment that Prussia has the peace of Europe in her hands, and, having the authority to do so, ought to compel the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN to reject the offer; further, that the answer of Prussia was expected last night, and if unsatisfactory, the necessary measures to enforce with arms the rights of France would immediately be taken. The Prussian diplomatic agents say their Government is surprised at the attitude of France, and draws from it confirmation of the belief that France has long desired war on the Rhine. The Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs has received with coolness the communication from Spain relating to the new candidate, and spoke, in his reply, of the bad effects that must result from such a surprise. The *Gaulois* has a report that Prince NAPOLEON has gone to Copenhagen to propose treaties of alliance with Denmark and Sweden. Active preparations for war are in progress in France, without relaxation in the pending negotiations, however. A fleet of transports for 30,000 troops is ordered to be prepared at Cherbourg. The Emperor is at St. Cloud, where couriers arrive at all hours of the day and late into the night. He opens dispatches himself, and answers or dictates the answers at once. A Madrid dispatch says that at a recent interview between the French Ambassador and Minister SAGOSTA the latter complained that France opposed all candidates except the Prince of ASTURIAS. He denied that Spain was under Prussian influence, and regretted French susceptibility.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a petition from CYRUS W. FIELD was received for authority to lay another ocean cable between Florida and Cuba. The report of the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill was adopted. Explanations were made that the Senate amendment in relation to the effect of pardon or amnesty in the Court of Claims had been retained. The sections providing for an increase of salaries, a new State Department, an extension of the Capitol grounds and for the employment of female clerks are stricken out, and the appropriation for the Polar Expedition is reduced to $50,000. A resolution of inquiry in reference to the coolie trade was adopted. The subject of Mrs. LINCOLN's pension was taken up, and some debate ensued upon a motion to table the bill which was regarded as a test vote. It was lost, yeas 24, nays 33. The question was not, however, finally disposed of. The Civil Appropriation bill was reported. At 2 P. M., the consideration of the Army bill was proceeded with. The principal features of the bill recently tabled were moved as an amendment by Mr. WILSON. These were somewhat modified, and then adopted, after which the bill was passed. At 3:20 P. M., the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently took a recess until evening. At the evening session, the bill authorizing a subsidized steam-ship line between San Francisco and Australia was considered, but without disposing of the subject, the Senate, at 8:50 o'clock, adjourned.

In the House a report from the Conference Committee on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriations was agreed to. A bill in reference to the non-obstruction of the Potomac River, and the exemption of vessels from the pilotage tax, was introduced and referred. The Chinese question was brought up in a resolution offered by Mr. CAKE, which was referred, providing for an investigation of the coolie contract system. The House then proceeded to consider the Senate amendment to the Tariff and Tax bills. The first amendment, striking out all special taxes, was at first rejected; but the vote being afterwards reconsidered, the amendment was finally concurred in. The action in relation to the income tax, making the rate two and a half per cent. was, after some debate, sustained, by a vote of 92 to 35; but the amendment to continue the tax two years was rejected. A motion to strike out from the bill all relating to the tax was defeated —yeas 67, nays 116. The amendments in regard to sugars was non-concurred in. The amendment reducing steel and railway bars each quarter per cent. per pound were both agreed to. All the other amendments were acted on, and those non-concurred in were referred to a Conference Committee. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was disposed of, the report of the Conference Committee being agreed to. A bill to facilitate mail communication with Europe, China and India, by the organization of a new steam-ship company, was introduced; after which at 5½ P. M. the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A Washington dispatch sets forth the unjust treatment to which the Osage Indians have been subjected by the settlers, who have occupied their lands without their consent and without right.

The President has submitted to the Senate the papers and correspondence relating to the seizure of American vessels by Spanish cruisers, together with the names of American citizens executed without proper trial, and others imprisoned and subjected to outrages of various kinds.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN lectured to a small audience in the Bowery Theater, last evening, on the subject of "Chinese *vs.* Demagogues." He favored Chinese immigration, and told the laboring men that the politicians were making tools and fools of them on this question.

Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, has declared Caswell County in that State, in a state of insurrection. No cause for this action is assigned, as no new outrages have been reported.

There are 150 horses in Saratoga preparing for the races which take place on Thursday; also several from Canada under the recent order admitting them in bond. From six to ten horses will start in the Steeple chase.

In the WHITBECK anti-rent trial at Ballston the prosecution rested its case on Saturday, when the Court adjourned until Tuesday.

The Tennessee Legislature will adjourn today. Some disappointment is felt in Nashville at the action of the United States Senate on Mr. NICHOLSON's disabilities.

A woman named ANGELL, her two sons and a hired man, one JAMES FAGAN, were arrested on Friday, at North Providence, R. I., for the murder of WM. P. ANGELL, the husband and father who disappeared some months ago, and whose body was recently found in a pond. They plead not guilty to the crime.

The official election returns from Oregon show a Democratic majority on Congressmen of 343, and for Governor of 631.

Advices received from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, at Washington, are to the effect that RED CLOUD and Ogallala Sioux have started for the Powder River country for a general council, and that RED CLOUD will use his influence for peace.

The province of St. John, N. B., is suffering from drouth. The crops are all suffering, particularly hay, which, in the Upland, it is said, will not exceed half a crop.

One of the buildings of the California Powder Works, near San Francisco, exploded on Saturday. One white man was killed and two Chinamen seriously hurt.

The Government Treasury at Philadelphia was swindled on Saturday out of some $15,000 by means of ingeniously altered gold checks.

The March of Events in Europe.

The situation in Europe increases in gravity. Were we only to regard the single issue which has provoked the disagreement, a peaceful solution might not unreasonably be expected. The men who guide the destinies of Spain will certainly pause before taking the responsibility of affording by the election of a HOHENZOLLERN the pretext for a European war. But it is becoming too apparent that the merits of the original question will shortly be lost sight of in the opening of a much larger area of discussion. The true danger lies in the fact that France, on the one hand, seems disposed to reopen, on its very broadest basis, her unsettled feud with Prussia, and that Prussia, while explicitly disavowing all responsibility for the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD, may, by her implicit support of the king-makers of Madrid, lead the way to a contest which, on other grounds, she may find inevitable.

The demands categorically made in the columns of the official *Moniteur* may have some show of justice to recommend them, but, in the interests of peace, are certainly very ill-timed. It is quite true that, as regards Denmark, Prussia has not yet implemented the fifth article of the Treaty of Prague, which provided for a *plebiscitum* of the population of North Schleswig to decide upon the question of a re-union with the Scandinavian Kingdom. But it is difficult to understand in what way Prussia has interfered with the liberty of South Germany so as to violate the treaty, or why France should needlessly complicate existing difficulties by selecting the present occasion for making such a representation. By the fourth article of the Treaty of Prague it is simply stated, with regard to the line of the Main, "that the German States situated south of this line shall conclude a union, the national connection of which with the North German Confederation remains reserved for further agreement between both parties, and which shall possess an international independent existence." Austria, the other chief contracting party, has made no protest against the Prussian want of fidelity to this article, neither have the South German States themselves; and if the declaration of the *Moniteur* correctly indicates the views of the French Government, they must be held open to the suspicion of showing a disposition to engender useless strife. The evacuation of the fortress of Mayence, situated as it is in the portion of Rhenish Hesse not ceded to Prussia, and being to some extent a standing menace to her southern neighbors, is a point on which France might reasonably enough make a diplomatic remonstrance, but on which few people will recognize her right to make a peremptory demand.

In view of such complications, the communication to be made to the French Legislature today by the Duke DE GRAMMONT, concerning the result of the diplomatic interview at Berlin, will be awaited with no little interest.

Constitutional Amendments—The Bingham Bill.

The bill recently introduced by Mr. BINGHAM, entitled "A bill to regulate the mode of determining the ratification of amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress, and for other purposes," seems to us to be objectionable, in general particulars. Like all special measures of an exceptional character, and suggested by partisan experience, it goes too far. The first section, which provides that it shall be the duty of Governors of States to forward to the United States Secretary of State an official certificate of the ratification by his State of any Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress, is unobjectionable, and was evidently suggested by the failure of Gov. HOFFMAN to notify the authorities at Washington of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. An act compelling such a notification would be proper, if it could have any binding force upon the Governors of States, which is perhaps, questionable. The other provisions of the bill are less excusable. Thus, the second section provides that after a certificate of ratification of an amendment has once been given, it shall be unlawful for any State officer to certify the repeal of such ratification, unless the repeal has first been proposed by Congress; and moreover, that any such notice of repeal shall be null and void. The third section is still worse. It provides that after three-fourths of the States shall have ratified an amendment, any person who shall attempt to repeal the ratification of any State, either by State law or ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine and imprisonment!

These provisions seem to us in themselves objectionable, and in their tendency mischievous. They involve an implied assertion of Federal right to legislate penalty as to State officers acting in official capacities; and further, they are an invasion by Congress of a strictly judicial function. The proposed act in effect decides a plain constitutional question as to the right of a State to withdraw its ratification of an amendment to the Constitution—a question hitherto supposed to belong, and properly belonging, exclusively to the Supreme Court. The points embraced in the question are purely judicial, and Mr. BINGHAM's proposition to dispose of all by an act of Congress is startling and unwise. Equally bad is the proposal to fine and imprison members of State Legislatures and State officers for attempting to abrogate the action of a State after three-fourths of the States have joined in the ratification. We confess ourselves surprised that Mr. BINGHAM should have made himself a party to a measure so extraordinary in its character.

Consolidation of Revenue Districts.

We hope the Senate bill for the consolidation of Revenue Districts, introduced some weeks ago, is not destined to be sacrificed at the close of the session to measures, it may be, of larger pretensions, but certainly of less relative utility to the country, or, worse still, in the interest of place-men who enjoy lucrative offices and have little or nothing to do.

That the administrative methods prescribed in our present revenue system—however necessary and effective during the rebellion, when almost every conceivable class of goods was liable to tax, and gave rise to complicated legal questions, are unwise, wasteful and inconsistent, under diminished taxation, can easily be shown. For one thing, the perpetuation of the plan of territorial organization originally established has necessitated the retention of the full corps of Collectors and Assessors, without any reference to the reduction of receipts or of the labor incident to their collection. It is found, therefore, that as receipts diminished, the comparative cost of collection has largely increased.

In 1866, when collections were greatest, the rate of cost was only 2.47 per cent. In 1867, under a changed law, receipts fell off almost sixty million dollars, yet the expense of collection in that year was nearly one per cent. greater, or 3.41. In 1868 there was a still further diminution of taxes to the extent of over seventy millions, but cost of collection had risen to 4.94 per cent., or one and a half per cent. more than the year before. In 1869, with a further reduction of over twenty-five millions, the cost was 4.75 per cent. The inconsistency of this state of things is rendered still more striking by the fact that, as the scale of expense ascended, the labor and care required for collecting the taxes still remaining steadily decreased. Only a few, relatively, of the articles liable to taxation in 1866 remained so in the following years. The ten thousand details of our earlier Tax laws were also stricken out. In a word, the execution of existing statutes has been so generalized and simplified, that one-half, if not two-thirds, of the work formerly required in the districts, has been abolished. Yet, under the system now in force, Government presents the anomaly of paying as high a price, out of diminished resources, for the performance of this fractional portion of the labor.

But there are other aspects of the case hardly less important, in which consolidation of revenue districts commends itself. It will be found that the reduction of several independent districts under one general head will simplify details of administration, and produce harmony and certainty of operation, where so far there have been conflicting practices and want of conformity. A vast amount of the more difficult and laborious business of the Revenue Bureau has arisen from the diverse views held, and the varying methods of procedure followed by such a large force of independent officers. This, too, has confused tax-payers and inspired them with distrust of the Revenue law itself. Of course it is obvious that the fewer the number of clerks employed at Washington, in this branch of the service, the greater the ease and satisfaction tax-payers will experience in their dealings with the Government.

The diminution in the number of the tax districts will tend, moreover, to remove what once was, and still is, a cover for frauds on the revenue. No plan could have been more favorable to the enormous whisky and tobacco frauds which have been perpetrated in this City than that creating so many separate revenue jurisdictions. The fraudulent dealer, if held to his obligations by the officers of one district, easily and quickly changed his sphere of operations to another, where the officials might be less vigilant. It may be imagined what boundless opportunities for illicit transactions the ten districts of this City and Brooklyn thus afforded, with their independent officers maintaining no concert of action among themselves, but oftener actuated by feelings of jealousy and official antagonism. Further, it was no unusual thing for property seized by the officers of one district to be rescued and run off into another, where they could exercise no official right of pursuit or recovery. No inconsiderable amount of forfeitable property was thus lost to the Government and the authority of the law itself was brought into contempt.

For these and other reasons which need not be stated, it must be apparent that there is an urgent want of effective legislation on this subject. The bill before the Senate, while recognizing this necessity, is by no means positive enough in its provisions. The reform to be accomplished cannot be thoroughly and satisfactorily carried out under a law which merely permits the districts to be diminished, but is silent should they not be. The law should define the action to be taken. It is hardly fair, too, for Congress to throw on any officer such an amount of responsibility, or expose him to the solicitation, intrigue, annoyance and misconception sure to precede and follow the honest execution of such discretionary powers. There need be no uncertainty as to what districts may be safely consolidated. New-York and Brooklyn can be placed safely under one revenue jurisdiction, Philadelphia under one, and Baltimore, Boston and Cincinnati under one each—thus getting rid of thirty-two Assessors and Collectors in these six cities. Let Congress draw the line here, at least, and make consolidation obligatory on them. If in doubt as to the expediency of applying the principle to districts spread over larger areas, that might be left to the discretion of the Executive. We are satisfied that it is necessary to reduce the number of districts in all the populous States to one-half their present number, and this reduction should at once be made imperative.

The New Post-Office.

The construction of the new Post-office building in this City seems fated to meet with every possible delay. From the outset of the enterprise difficulties have been encountered which would have crushed it had it been in less energetic hands. Now that the work seems to be going on satisfactorily, there should be no further delay except for most imperative reasons. We cannot consider the proviso in the April Appropriation bill a reasonable one, and yet, if not repealed, it will in a few days effect a suspension of the work.

The last appropriation limited all further expenditures to half a million of dollars, unless a contract should be made for the completion of the building for a sum total of three millions. Of this it is estimated that $1,200,000 has already been expended, leaving but $1,800,000 to finish the work. This sum is declared by competent builders to be inadequate, provided the work be done according to the original designs. No responsible builder would undertake a contract for that sum. If such a contract is not made, however, the work of construction must cease when the designated half million is expended, which will be very soon. The result will be that the best part of the year will be lost; for suspension now will be equivalent to suspension until next Spring. The Summer and Autumn months of this year will be wasted, and Congress will have to be appealed to at its next session to remedy the mistake.

Altogether, the most practical way of dealing with the difficulty would be for Congress to make an appropriation sufficient to continue the building at least until Winter sets in, and to provide that it be expended under the direction of the Government Supervising Architect. This would be true economy in every way. When Congress convenes in December, it could dispose of the other questions involved deliberately, and without interfering with the progress of a work whose early completion is most desirable.

European War as Affecting American Commerce and Finance.

Every recent European war has materially affected American commerce, nor can any considerable event in the way of war, pestilence or famine occur in Europe without largely and directly influencing our own affairs. The Irish famine of 1846-7 roused commerce from its lethargy, crowded the ports of the great lakes with shipping, built cities in western swamps, bridged the Erie Canal with a raft of continuous boats laden with grain, and added immensely to the treasuries of our City and State, and of their great lines of transportation. The Crimean war gave us a similar impulse. By cutting off the supply of wheat from the Baltic, it re-opened the marts of Chicago, Buffalo and Oswego. The Prusso-Austrian conflict which ended at Sadowa, brief as it was, had a similar effect. Indeed, experience teaches us that a new European war at this moment would materially affect our home interests, and that in several important respects.

Both France and England have suffered from drouth, and will be purchasers in the grain markets of the United States. Already the peril of a short crop in France is so evident that the Government has adopted decisive measures to cheapen the prices of grain—measures which have had the effect of augmenting prices here. Taking into account this scarcity, which was a recognized fact before the new prospect of war, and remember the effect which both must have upon the producing power of all Western Europe, and we have a future before us which calls for careful preparation. In France, especially, the surplus crop is too small to feed the nation in the most prosperous years. Lessen it by conscription, ravage its fields by the waste of the march of armies, whether friendly or hostile, and the demand for American grain, which promised to be large, must become immense. Its effects may be summed up in a rich West, with a vast purchasing power, awaking every avenue of trade, and whitening the seas with its eagerly-sought products.

There is, of course, an offset to all this. The brief Prusso-Austrian war seriously injured, and almost broke, the market in Germany for American securities, and considerable amounts of five-twenties were reshipped to this country. Gold went up, and there was a renewed spirit of reckless speculation. The same conditions exist now as then, save that we have a far higher national credit, and are assured beyond doubt of being able to maintain it. The power of the Treasury at Washington to frustrate the plans of the gold gamblers at any time is another consideration which should be also borne in mind.

We only mention these facts as suggestive with regard to what may occur in Europe. There may be no war. Without it, we may go on as we are, getting out of debt with unnecessary rapidity. With it we have great opportunities, and also dangers of a certain kind. Our business men, therefore, should begin to look to what is coming—providing against possible inconvenience, and preparing to avail themselves of the great opportunities which European war would afford.

Congress and the Army.

Almost from the beginning of the present session of Congress, it has been evident that a strong feeling of hostility to the existing army organization has existed in that body. Several bills have been introduced which have elicited much sharp discussion. The hostility to which we refer, and which, we are glad to be able to say, has been confined to a very few members of either Chamber, naturally provoked resistance not only from the army itself, but from its friends in civil life. The general result ought to be gratifying to our military veterans, as proof that their services are appreciated, and that their appeals for protection against unjust assaults will be promptly heeded. It also affords an assurance that even gratitude does not entirely control military legislation, but that a broad and liberal policy may be relied upon in the future, by new aspirants for military honors.

On Saturday the contest of the session was brought to a termination by the passage in the Senate of the Army Appropriation bill, with various provisions attached relating to organization, reduction and pay. The number of enlisted men is reduced to thirty thousand, which, in view of impending Indian difficulties, is a measure of doubtful expediency. It is, however, an experiment which can easily be remedied if it shall prove to be a mistake, which would not have been the case with any material reduction of the number of officers. The raid upon the officers of the highest grades ended in leaving them as they now are, so far as pay and rank are concerned; while the provisions for retiring supernumerary, disabled, and disqualified officers are humane, and, we think, satisfactory. The bill now goes to the House for concurrence, and will probably receive it promptly. It is to be hoped that the military service of the country will soon be so placed upon a settled and enduring basis that officers may know what to expect, and how to make their calculations as to the future. Until that is accomplished, it is useless to expect the efficiency and *élan* which only accompany a sense of just appreciation and treatment.

Summer Tours.

This season, like every other preceding, is witnessing an enormous exodus of our citizens over the ocean to European countries. There is, no doubt, a peculiar advantage to the over-worked business population in a European tour. The sea itself seems to be a kind of "waters of Lethe" for a time, and to wash away all the cares and anxieties that have worn the brain of the heavily-tasked business man. He is forced for at least eleven days to an absolute rest of his mental faculties; he cannot calculate the probable rise of cotton, or the fall in gold, or the amount of the grain crop; he cannot even speculate on political movements. He can only eat and sleep, and restore his exhausted vitality. Then in England and more especially on the Continent, the interests are all new. He has a new field of thoughts and facts before him. He makes his entry into a world of art, strange to him, and without doubt healthful in its influence, so far as he understands it. His tired brain and over-strung nerves get a delightful rest and fresh tension. Above all, he forms a new acquaintance with his own family, of whom for some years, in his devotion to public interests and business, he has seen little. What wonder that so many of our citizens, afflicted with that increasing malady of American business men, brain disease—whether in the form of congestion or semi-paralysis of the nerves or neuralgia—come back from a European tour restored and vigorous men!

But there are tens of thousands of our over-worked men and exhausted women who dread the sea, and cannot spare the time for a lengthy European tour, and yet who must have change of air and scene. Thus far, such persons have been singularly restricted in their selection of Summer journeyings, and often get but little benefit from them. The regular round is up the Hudson, through Lake George, Lake Champlain, perhaps to Quebec, and back to Saratoga, with a flying visit to Newport. A very pretty trip, no doubt, but slightly monotonous, after it has been made for a dozen seasons. Nor is it thoroughly renovating. What people need, who have overstrained the nervous system, is open air and an entire change of scene, occupations and movements. Railroad traveling itself to many persons is not beneficial. But in the matter of pleasure travel no country presents so many routes as our own.

First and foremost, though a long journey, is that incomparable trip to the Yosemite. The valley may be reached in nine days from New-York. The week's railroading could be endured as an infliction, and then some three or four weeks ought to be spent in the saddle, the party camping under the dry delicious climate of the Sierras, and making short and gentle excursions amid that superb scenery. Such a journey, leisurely made, would revive the most depressed nervous system and build up again the most worn-out brain. Or, if this be too long, let the travelers stop amid the grand "parks" and mountain peaks of Colorado, which, though not deserving its title of the "Switzerland of America," is sufficiently picturesque and interesting, and then spend a few weeks in tent and on horseback. Or let them turn aside and visit the wonderful North-west, the Upper Mississippi and the Lake Superior region, giving some time to the capital trout-fishing of those districts. Another beautiful field of travel, now that the country is orderly and peaceful, is through the belt of mountains lying to the east of the South Atlantic States, beginning with Western Virginia, through the uplands of North Carolina, down to Northern Georgia, and perhaps returning through Eastern Tennessee. The scenery here is wonderfully fine and but little known, and the atmosphere remarkably renovating. The Virginia Springs, too, are extraordinarily beneficial to many rheumatic cases.

Nearer home, there are very interesting trips to be made through the Alleghany region in Pennsylvania, or the one now so familiar to the public, the camping journey to the "Northern Wilderness" in New-York. All these journeys have the great advantage of being made, in large part, by "teams," or wagons and coaches—a rougher but unquestionably far healthier conveyance for dyspeptic and nerve-shaken individuals than the railroad. The latter trip—to the "Adirondacks"—despite the exaggerations about it, and the poor preparations made for a rush of travelers in the forest, is the healthiest and most invigorating journey to be made in the Eastern States. But neophytes who plunge into it should be thoroughly prepared, and know just what they are entering into. It is not, of course, the region for ladies with "Saratoga trunks," or gentlemen in the last stages of consumption and needing every luxury, such as tried it last Summer. There are, also, two distinct portions of the "Wilderness" which need different outfit, and offer different attractions: the mountain region of which Lake Placid is the center, offering far the most attractive scenery, and where the travelers stop in farm-houses or little inns; and the lake region, of which the Saranacs are the center, where parties live in camp and depend on gun and rod for their best supplies. The unequaled atmosphere of this whole region, and the rough out-door life and entire change from civilized habits, make it a perfect *sanitarium* for our worn-out city workers. Among the picturesque water-routes are also to be recommended the Saguenay River by Quebec, and the beautiful journey along the coast of Maine to Mount Desert, where a grand combination of mountain and sea is offered to the tired denizen of the cities. These and scores of other interesting excursions can well supply the place to many of the long-desired European tour.

What are the Virginia "Conservatives" thinking of, that they object to the Chairman of the State Central Committee, just appointed by the Legislature, because of his "supposed ultra-Democratic views?" It is fair to assume that he was selected for the position because he holds these views. The movement for the organization of a so-called "Conservative" party, though originating in a professed desire to keep aloof from both of the present national parties, is obviously in the interest of the Democracy. It is intended to perform Democratic service where an avowedly Democratic ticket might not be expedient; and we pity the Republican who falls into the trap thus set for him. We submit, then, that there would be impropriety in appointing to office in such an organization any person not heretofore Democratic.

It is as we expected. The Democracy of the Border States of the olden time decline to count negro suffrage, and the negro question generally, among the "dead issues," as to which the leaders of the party at Washington deprecate discussion. They insist that whatever concerns the negro is a live issue in their respective States, and govern themselves accordingly. Hereupon the *World* scolds these members of its party as "hide-bound Border-State politicians," and exerts itself to convert them to moderation and common sense. The task is ungracious, and will be bootless. The Kentucky Democracy may be supposed to understand their own principles and purposes, and if they choose to commit political suicide, shall the *World* hinder them? They dictated terms to the party at New-York in July, 1868, and they propose to do as they please in July, 1870.

The Knights of St. Crispin, in their Boston resolutions, declare "that the Crispin organization knows no distinction of race or color." This is as it should be. The interests of labor are common everywhere, whether the workers be white, or black, or yellow; and the noisy endeavor of a few extremists here and there to drag considerations of race into the Chinese question would be contemptible if it were not mischievous. There is no cruelty, no injustice, which dogmas about race have not been made to serve; and we may add there is no charlatanry which in political discussion has not sought refuge behind the same pretext. Having discarded this plea in its application to the negro, the United States will not revive it as an obstacle to the Chinaman. There is nothing in free Chinese labor to be dreaded. The coolie system invests the question with all the ugliness it possesses, and against that system only may we invoke the interference of the Government. The law already upon the statute book is sufficient for our protection, and we hope there will be an early answer to the Senate's inquiry—Why is not the law enforced?

Gen. JORDAN, "the Cuban Commander-in-Chief," invents a series of hypotheses in reference to Cuba, predicated upon the possibility of war between France and Spain, and predicts "a sore complication" for this country as one of the consequences. Of course he prescribes the immediate recognition of Cuban belligerency as a remedial measure. But how would *that* improve the case? By recognizing the insurgents as belligerents we might involve ourselves in complications with Spain; but most assuredly we should thereby do nothing to change the plans of France. If Gen. JORDAN means to say that the United States, in the presence of the contingency *he* contemplated, should seize Cuba, or that the insurgents, if recognized, would pronounce in favor of annexation, why is he not more explicit? There are, doubtless, good reasons in the present European difficulty why Spain should try to negotiate the transfer of the island to the United States; but there is too little virtue in a string of *ifs* to make them the basis of grave diplomatic action.

"Should Mr. MURPHY be confirmed," says a current report, which has crept into print, "his friends will insist upon making a clean sweep of every one of Mr. GRINNELL's appointments." Does anybody doubt it? It is by this process that the glorious Democratic principle of rotation in office is preserved. Of what value would be Mr. MURPHY's appointment if a "clean sweep" did not follow? For that the "parasites" have been working—for that the crowd who have been hurrahing for MURPHY have prayed. True, Republican unity will not be thereby promoted, nor will the credit and efficiency of the public service be thereby increased. These, however, are minor considerations in the estimation of those concerned in the new appointment. They are guarding their own interests, and the Republican Party must take care of itself.

Canadian papers are trying to persuade the emigrants who, having got there at the expense of the English Government or with the help of English Societies, now want to get away, that they are most unreasonable fellows. They complain that the stories told by Canadian agents prove untrue—that the representations held out to tempt emigrants are falsified by experience; and, accordingly, they avail themselves of John Bull's privilege, and grumble loudly. Their discontent is not surprising. They have the recent declaration of the Montreal meeting, that the material interests of the Dominion suffer perpetually from the fear of Fenian attacks; and they discover on all sides evidence of uncertainty and anxiety in regard to the future. How can strangers be contented when the regular population are harassed by doubts and fears concerning their interests and position? Canada must escape from its equivocal relationship to Great Britain before it can honestly invite emigration, and before emigrants can wisely attempt to make it their home. A country that is subject, periodically, to Fenian "scares," and looks imploringly to Downing-street for subsidies and protection, cannot hold out a very pleasant prospect to intending emigrants, in England or elsewhere.

Prussia has been consolidating the half of her debt, and has completed the process, some people will imagine, not a moment too soon. The entire capital of her debt may be roughly stated at $245,000,000, gold. A few weeks ago she had succeeded in placing $67,500,000 at four and a half per cent., and $4,500,000 at four per cent., and it appeared probable that the balance of the $122,500,000 to be converted, would be quickly subscribed. Should she have to make an early reappearance as a borrower in the markets of Europe, her long-sustained integrity would probably assist her in making nominal terms, nearly as advantageous, though the simultaneous fall in Old World securities, which would attend the outbreak of hostilities would force her, as well as the other combatants, to operate at considerable disadvantage.

What good reason can be advanced in favor of the bill for creating a new Revenue Department that might not be equally forcible in respect to other Bureaus in the Government service? For instance, why not have an Agricultural Department, with a chief at eight thousand dollars a year, and subordinates costing no one knows how much more? And the same with the Indian or any other branch of departmental business. The proposition is wholly unwarranted. The country is doing its best to promote economy, and to reduce instead of increasing expenditures. Besides, the Internal Revenue Bureau will now have less work than formerly, and should, therefore, be contracted rather than extended. With less to do its relative importance in the Government will be less; and an addition to its costliness, at such a time, would look too much like favoritism and extravagance to be politic. The people are just now disposed to scan these things with a very jealous eye.

The Hanoverian Particularists—that is, the party which desires a return to the old independence of the realm of King GEORGE—are, it appears, fond of appealing to emigration statistics as a proof of the popular dissatisfaction with the Prussian régime. The Hanover *Anzeiger* has convinced itself that the number of its countrymen who emigrate to America has decreased, and will in all probability continue to do so. It appeals in support of this view to the fact that in 1869 the number of Hanoverians who left Bremen for this country was 812, or ten per cent. less than in 1868. The aversion which the peasantry of that and other newly-incorporated States bear to the compulsory and universal military law of Prussia will probably combine, with increasing burdens of taxation, to reinvigorate the out-going tide of population.

The "Third Party" in Pennsylvania—Opinions of Newspapers.

From the Beaver Radical.

The Third Party movement in Allegheny County seems to have resulted in a most signal failure. In only seventeen districts were meetings held and the form of electing delegates gone through with. Hon. R. B. CARNAHAN presided at their Convention on Wednesday. Less than fifty delegates appearing, it was, on motion, determined that persons present favoring the movement be admitted as delegates to represent districts unrepresented. In this way about seventy-six delegates were secured, which in a full convention there would about 274. This is a most miserable showing for the new party. The Convention must have been very friendly to Mr. MACKEY, as most of the candidates for the Legislature are his warm friends. This is as it should be, and we are glad to note this evidence of good feeling on the part of our friends of the *Commercial*. The Convention was far from harmonious, many delegates advocating the policy of making no nominations. The best evidence of the weakness of the movement is that MOORHEAD and CARNAHAN both refused to permit the use of their names. Many of the nominations are very weak, owing doubtless to the fact that good men refused to permit the use of their names. The defeat of ANDERSON for Senate is a surprise, in view of the earnest manner in which the *Commercial* urged his claims last year. We hope that ere long our friends in that county will settle their difficulties, and that MOORHEAD, CARNAHAN and BRIGHAM with his *Commercial* will fall into the support of the regular nominees. The *Evening Chronicle* seems to have backed out of the movement, and the *Commercial* stands alone in the advocacy of the third party.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

The attempt to disorganize the Republican Party in Allegheny County has proven the sorriest failure we remember in politics. On July 5 the bolters were called on to elect delegates to a convention, and in Pittsburg and Allegheny City only ten wards out of the thirty-one wards into which these two great cities are divided held any election at all, and these ten wards only cast 161 votes! The relative strength of these bolters and the Republican organization may be seen at a glance by comparing the vote cast for GEARY last year and the vote cast on Tuesday last. GEARY, whose majority was more than 5,000 below the regular Republican majority in Allegheny—polled 9,404 votes in the two cities, which now give to the bolters less than one fifty-eighth of the actual vote on a reduced poll last October. The highest vote cast for delegates on Tuesday in any one ward was thirty-seven, the next eighteen, the next seventeen, two wards cast fifteen votes each, one ward cast three votes and one seven, while in twenty-three wards not one vote was polled. The convention was filled up with self-elected delegates. These assume to speak for 15,000 voters who ignore them. The "reform" is thus completed.

Funeral of Lingard, the Actor.

The ill-fated JAMES W. LINGARD, a full account of whose death by suicide was published in the TIMES, appeared yesterday to have found in death the sympathy he so sorely needed in life. As previously announced, and for the reasons which have been given, the interment was taken in charge by Amity Lodge No. 323, F. and A. M., of which deceased was a member. The funeral occurred yesterday at 2 o'clock, from St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The occasion attracted an immense concourse, hundreds remaining in the street unable to obtain entrance to the edifice. The services were simple but impressive, and at their conclusion the remains, attended by the Masons, and followed by a large number of carriages, were borne to the cemetery.

FOREIGN MAIL NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Last Session of the Constituent Cortes—Republican Tactics—Dissatisfaction with the Slavery Law—Financial Blundering—Proposed Conversion of Spanish Bonds—Economy at the Expense of the Puplic Creditor—Arbitrary Arrest of an Editor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Friday, June 24, 1870.

The last session of the Cortes took place yesterday. In the course of a few hours the Deputies approved definitively a law relating to a railroad; a law, according to which, the Government is authorized to put into provisional execution the reform of the tribunals; the law for the gradual abolition of Slavery in the Antilles' and an authorization given to the Government to grant an amnesty to all persons condemned for political crimes and offenses, whenever it may think proper and suitable. The Republicans wished the Chamber to express the desire that the Government should immediately pardon all political prisoners and exiles without conditions. But Gen. PRIM, in the name of the Ministry, rejected this proposition, which he considered as a blame to the Government. He wished simply that the Chamber might leave to the Ministry the choice of the most favorable moment for a gracious decision in favor of the persons condemned for the part taken by them during the late insurrections. It may be taken for granted that the Ministry will act in this case, not according to the conduct of the offenders, nor of their protectors in power even, but will be guided by the attitude of the Republicans and Carlists during the Summer. If these parties do not keep quiet, there will be no amnesty for those who are obliged to submit to the law of the conquerors.

SUBMISSION OF THE CORTES.

Every one expected to hear a violent discussion on the subject of the proposition of Señor MARTOS, a great friend of Gen. PRIM, tending to obtain the general consent of the Deputies for a vacation of four months; that is to say, until Oct. 31. By tacit agreement, not a single voice was heard from any of the opposing parties, and the proposition was approved without the slightest observation. At the moment when the Deputies were on the point of leaving the Legislative Palace, the President addressed a few words to them requesting them to return on the 1st of November, with the firm resolution of crowning the political edifice commenced by the revolution of September, and which the President extolled by calling it the most glorious revolution in the history of the world.

REPUBLICAN TACTICS.

That the Republicans did not resist the maintenance of the Provisional Government, is due to a concerted plan. They hope in the end to attain the triumph of the government of their choice, not by open warfare, but by the propagandism of their ideas among the people. They are perfectly right, for their party is growing daily in strength, in presence of the successive checks sustained by the monarchists in their researches after a useless and dangerous monarch; for whatever candidate may be presented by the Ministry, it is assured beforehand that he will be opposed by the Carlists, the partisans of the Restoration, and the Republicans, united. Force and violence alone can impose a King upon an unwilling nation; the natural result of such a measure would be civil war. The Government and the Chamber are fully convinced of this consequence, they therefore make every effort to put off the fatal date when a decision must be made. It must not be inferred from the attitude of submission of the Cortes to the decrees of PRIM that the antagonism between the Republicans and Monarchists is at all diminished; on the contrary, it is more violent than ever. The Republicans see with regret that the leaders of Spanish politics arrogate to themselves the right of deciding every measure, without appeal to the people; to judge by a *plebiscitum* the great question, the solution of which will lead infallibly to the elevation or abasement of the Spanish nation. To believe that a monarch will respect the individual rights or the public liberties promised by the Constitution, would be too great simplicity; and the Republicans have taken care not to fall into the snare which the Democrats have spread for them in permitting them to hope that their candidate will be a Democratic King, reigning under a Democratic Constitution. They know perfectly well that the constitutional monarchy is a political farce, which has been tried and condemned. They do not cease declaring that there is no other form of government to be wished for; but the federative Republic with all its advantages, and the regeneration of Spain, in which the régime of divine right, with its procession of ignorant and fanatical priests, has given rise to evils of all natures, from the total absence of political liberties. The Republicans consider the monarchy desired by the men now in power as a constant source of conflict between popular aspirations and authority, a permanent menace, a defiance thrown to the people who, strong in their sense of rights, will not allow to be snatched from them easily a single one of the conquests of the revolution. The revolution of September, which I have followed in its development hour by hour and day by day, was accomplished to the cries of "Down with the BOURBONS;" "Down with octroi and the conscription;" "Down with slavery in the Antilles." You have seen successively the *octrois* re-established, and the conscription ordered by Gen. PRIM, although he engaged himself formally never to re-establish them.

SLAVERY LAW UNSATISFACTORY.

As to the abolition of slavery, you will see that the law which has just been voted is a mere recognition of the necessity of putting an end to this monstrous violation of human rights called slavery within a period of twenty years. Something is accomplished in snatching thousands of children and old men from this condition of servility, and in having abolished the use of the lash in the Antilles. But this law does not respond to the aspirations of the revolution, I was about to say to the cry of humanity entire. The revolution has broken the chains of the Spanish people, who, under the fallen monarchy, were reduced to a moral slavery; it would now also burst the chains of all rational beings, but the Government has judged otherwise. The Republicans protest loudly against this transaction of the Chamber with the partisans of immediate abolition and those who opposed it altogether. The Republicans will not have an indemnity paid to the slave-owners, on the ground that the slave-trade is a crime, and from this point of view they have no right to an indemnity; it is a monstrosity to pay for a crime. Society has no right to give a premium to the slave-dealer.

FINANCIAL BLUNDERING.

Señor PI MARGALL accused the Minister of Finance publicly in the Cortes of having ruined Spain by successive loans. He told the Ministry and the Chamber that the public fortune had been shamefully squandered. To cite only one fact, I can assure you that the sale of the product of the quicksilver mines made to the ROTHSCHILDS for thirty years produced one hundred and fifty millions of francs, and as this sum was subject to a discount of thirty years, the Spanish Government received but fifty millions of francs.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

The Chamber voted a committee of five Deputies to make an inquiry into the condition of the Spanish bonds, and to propose their conversion as soon as the result should be known. The commission is required to present its report within eight months after the close of the inquiries; it is to listen to the statements of foreign and domestic creditors. The Minister of Finance announces to the Cortes in an extra official statement, that the conversion of the Spanish debt would lead to an annual diminution of 145,000,000 to the budget of expenses. This is saying clearly that he proposes to relieve some of the embarrassments of the Treasury at the expense of its creditors.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Signor MORENO RUBI, director of a satirical journal which was in the daily habit of caricaturing the Ministers, has just been released from prison, after forty days' confinement, without being able to obtain the least satisfaction as to the charges on which he was arrested. So much for the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

THE LATE LORD CLARENDON.

Announcement of His Death in the House of Lords—Deep Feeling of the Peers.

In the House of Lords on Monday, June 27, the death of the Earl of CLARENDON was announced:

Earl GRANVILLE (who spoke under deep emotion) said: My Lords, I rise for the purpose of asking the noble and learned Lord (WESTBURY) to postpone the motion which stands in his name, and if I consulted my own feelings I should take the course of moving the adjournment of all the business before us this evening. Your Lordships are aware of the loss which the Sovereign, the people, and the family and friends of Lord CLARENDON have this day sustained. I had known him from a boy; he was one of my dearest and most intimate friends, and I had an opportunity in political life and as a political colleague of observing his singular ability, his great sagacity, his long experience, the moderation of his views, and those brilliant conversational powers which were almost exclusively used for the purposes of conciliation, and which gave him such personal weight, not only with his own countrymen, but with all the Sovereigns of Europe with whom he came in contact, with their political Ministers, and with all the diplomatic representatives of the whole civilized world. I feel that your lordships would gladly pay any mark of respect to the memory of one lost to us so recently. I believe there is no member of this House who has so many warmly attached friends as Lord CLARENDON had. I am quite sure that he had no enemy here, and I believe there are very few of your lordships who had not feelings of almost personal friendship toward him. It was decided in the case of Lord CAMPBELL that your lordships should adjourn as an expression of regret at the loss of one who occupied so high and responsible a position, but in the case of other illustrious members of the House, it was thought undesirable that you should adjourn your business, on account of the difficulty of creating a precedent, and of drawing a line where you should pay that great compliment and where you should not. I feel that the great man whom we have lost, dying under the weight of affairs, in the very act of trying to arrange a matter necessary with regard to civilization in Europe—he who, though he enjoyed life, socially and domestically, as much as anybody I ever knew, would postpone everything to public business and his duty to his country—would himself have preferred that we should not adopt an unusual course, whatever our feelings may be.

The Duke of RICHMOND, who was also much affected, said—I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing the very deep regret which, in common I am sure with your lordships, I feel at the melancholy event which has deprived this country of one of the most distinguished members of this House. Lord CLARENDON'S connection with the diplomatic service and with the Foreign Office is too well known, too widely spread through the inhabited globe, to require from me any remarks. Though on some occasions I might not agree with the views which he held, I am convinced that at all times he was only actuated by the sincerest desire and wish to uphold and maintain the honor and credit of his country. How little could we imagine during last week, when we saw him occupying his accustomed seat and taking that part in public affairs which it was his habit on all occasions to do, that we should so soon have to lament his loss. Though politically opposed to Lord CLARENDON, I have for many years enjoyed his personal friendship, and I can say in all sincerity that I sympathize most deeply with his colleagues and his numerous friends at the irreparable loss which they have so lately sustained.

The Earl of DERBY, who likewise manifested much emotion, said: As I had the fortune to precede Lord CLARENDON in the office which he held, and have been connected with him by the ties of private friendship, I must be allowed to add my humble tribute to that which has been paid to his memory by the noble Earl opposite, and by the noble Duke beside me. This is an occasion when the voice of political criticism is necessarily silent, and when no sentiment can be indulged, no language employed, except that of private sympathy and public respect. I am sure I am only giving utterance to the feelings which fill the minds of your Lordships when I say that in Lord CLARENDON England has lost an experienced and sagacious statesman, and the Foreign Office a chief whose heart was in his work. We must deeply deplore the loss of one who, more than any man I ever met, knew how to disarm criticism and to conciliate sympathy by the charm of his manner and the warmth of his heart. To the members of this House, and not to us only, but I may venture to say to all the upper class of this country, Lord CLARENDON set the example of a life of indefatigable industry passed in the service of the State. He has died in harness. Never again shall we hear those conversational powers, in which counsels of the maturest wisdom were conveyed in language at once so simple, so unaffected, and so convincing. His memory will long flourish in our hearts, and even in these days of rapid change England will not lightly forget a character so remarkable and a career so brilliant.

Earl COWLEY rose to add his tribute to the memory of the deceased statesman, but was so overcome by emotion that, after vainly endeavoring to articulate a few sentences, he was quite unable to proceed, and resumed his seat amid sympathetic cheering.

Lord WESTBURY expressed his willingness to postpone his motion on the arrears of business before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

In the House of Commons Sir H. LYTTON BULWER said he was sure the House must deeply regret the loss the country had sustained by the death of the Earl of CLARENDON. In consequence of this sad event he would postpone the question he had intended to ask with respect to the International Commission on Consular Jurisdiction in Egypt.

Mr. MAGNIAC, for the same reason, postponed his question concerning the convention lately concluded with China by Sir R. ALCOCK.

THE BIBLE.

Revision of the "Authorized" Version—Communion of the Company of Revisers.

From the London Times, June 27.

It may be interesting to recall a scene which was briefly noticed in the columns of the *Times* as having occurred during the past week, and which gives a pleasing augury for a better feeling between the contending factions of Church and State. We refer to the participation in the Holy Communion by the company of the revisers of the authorized version of the New Testament, which occurred in HENRY VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey, preparatory to their entrance on their important work. A notice had been issued to each of the body, to the effect that the Sacrament would be administered there, on the day of their first meeting, to such of the body as should feel disposed to attend. Some few were prevented from appearing, but at the hour named as many as twenty presented themselves, and were placed in the ancient stalls of the chapel. No one else assisted. The Dean read the service from the communion table at the head of HENRY'S VII.'s tomb. It so happened that this table thus received its first use. It had within a few days past replaced a temporary table, having, as the inscription round it records, been erected in the place of the ancient altar which once indicated the spot where EDWARD VI. was buried, probably to meet the wishes of his sister MARY, and had been destroyed by the Puritans in the civil war. On the marble slab which covers its top is placed the fragment of the beautifully carved frieze of the lost altar, found unexpectedly, last year, in EDWARD VI.'s grave, together with other fragments of ruined altars which happened to be at hand for a like purpose. In front of this table, thus itself a monument of the extinct strifes of former days, and round the grave of the youthful Protestant King, in whose reign the English Bible first received its acknowledged place in the coronation of the Sovereign, as well as its free and general circulation throughout the people, knelt together the band of scholars and divines, consisting of representatives of almost every form of Christian belief in England. There were Bishops of the Established Church, two of them by their venerable years connected with the past generation; there were the representatives of our historic cathedrals and collegiate churches, of our learned universities, of our laborious parochial charges, and of our chief ecclesiastical convocation; and with these, intermingled without distinction, were ministers of the Established and of the Free Church of Scotland, and of almost every Noncomformist Church in England—Independent, Baptist, Wesleyan, Unitarian. It is not to be supposed that each one of those present entered with equal agreement into every part of the service; but it is surely not without a hopeful significance that neither on the side of the Church nor of Nonconformity was there any "religious difficulty" raised as to a joint participation on such an occasion in the most venerable and sacred ordinance of the Christian religion. The Chapel of HENRY VIII. has witnessed many famous sights, more august and more stirring—the funerals of kings and princes, of nobles, generals and statesmen; debates of the Westminster Assembly and of the convocations of the English Church; the installation of the Knights of the Bath, whose banners wave from the roof, and whose swords were deposited beneath the altar raised on that spot. But it may be doubted whether it has ever been the scene of an event so fraught, if rightly considered, with possibilities of kindly intercourse between jarring factions, and pacific solution of warring problems, as that which happened, silent and unobserved, on the 22d of June.

ROME.

The Pope and the College of Cardinals—His Holiness as a Story-Teller—Proceedings in the Ecumenical Council—The Pope and Cardinal Guidi.

The allocution addressed by the Pope to the College of Cardinals, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is worth perusal for more than one reason. It is pithy, vigorous and amusing; and there is a certain sly significance in his informing the faithful Cardinals that all mischief arises from ignorance, and particularly theological ignorance. To illustrate this theory, he gave them the benefit of two little stories. First of all, there had come to him a person of exalted station, not long ago, who informed him that he or she was a Catholic, but that his or her notion of hell was that of suffering profound, unmitigated and never-ending—boredom. The other person, whom His Holines designates as "that learned person," communicated some of his theological views to the Pope, among others that the difference between the religion of Rome and the rest of the world consisted in this, that the former was the religion of St. Paul and the latter that of St. Peter. "I listened to him," continued the Pope. "He explained to me how that the principles of St. Paul are undoubtedly more liberal, as is shown by the vision of the sheet with the clean and unclean animals. I was happy to inform that learned person that the vision of which he spoke had come to St. Peter, and not to St. Paul." The man must have looked very small indeed, and yet, though he was wrong in his illustration, he was right enough in the notion that it took Peter a long time before he reached Paul's liberality in throwing off all the obligations of the Jewish code, with its manifold restrictions, one and all aiming at the subjugation of the body and favoring the constant practise of self-abnegation. We wonder, by the way, whether there be a successor of that pious centurion, on whose behalf "all (not all manner of) the four-footed beasts, and wild beasts, and creeping things of the earth, and fowls of the air" were let down in a sheet, present at the Council. For, having built a church at Cæsarea, Cornelius became, according to tradition, Bishop of Scamandios, (wherever that may be,) and wrought a great miracle; and also, whether His Holiness, if asked on which side of the controversy he stood in the matter, would have decided for GFROER or NEANDER, if he had ever heard of either German heretic?

The *Journal des Débats* publishes communications from its correspondent at Rome extending to the 23d of June, from which we extract the most important portions: "Chapter III. of the *Schema*, respecting the primacy of the Roman Pontiff, was voted by rising and sitting, and then the discussion upon Chapter IV., relating to infallibility, was opened. The first sitting was occupied by the addresses of two Princes of the Church, Cardinals RAUSCHER and MATHIEU. The two speakers were attentively listened to, and no reply was offered to their speeches; but, of course, as all speeches delivered in the Council are carefully prepared beforehand, immediate replies are impossible. It requires provocations such as that offered by Monsignor VALORGA, to call forth improvised replies from men like STROSSMAYER, VEROT, MARET and DUPANLOUP. Two remarkable occurrences of these last few days have to be noted. The first and most remarkable is a discourse opposing the personal infallibility of the Pope, delivered by Cardinal GUIDI, Archbishop of Bologna, and a refugee in Rome since the revolution in his diocese. The second incident was the appearance of Monsignor VALORGA, in the tribune, in order to modify in some degree the bitterness of his discourse, or rather diatribe, against BOSSERET, which had elicited many warm protests. The speech of Cardinal GUIDI was the most outspoken of any yet delivered, as he attacked not only the opportuneness, but the essential question of the definition of the dogma itself, and that which renders this circumstance the more remarkable is that the speaker is a Roman Cardinal, who had hitherto not spoken on the subject, and whom every one believed to belong to the infallibilist camp. The effect produced by this unexpected discourse was immense—first causing general astonishment throughout the assembly, and then exciting consternation among the majority of the Council. Murmurs and exclamations arose on all sides, but the speaker, above the tumult, was heard to ask, 'Are we in the Holy Council or in the Parliament of Florence?' Finally the Cardinal concluded his learned dissertation by proposing two canons, thus conceived: 1. 'When the Pope pronounces a decision in matters of faith or of morals he is infallible *in actu et non in habitu*.' 2. 'In order that the Pope may be infallible *in actu* it is necessary that he should be supported by the assent of the Bishops.' To fully appreciate the agitation caused by this discourse it is requisite to consider the enormous difference which exists here in Rome between a Roman and a foreign Cardinal. When one of the latter class, as SCHWARTZENBERG, RAUSCHER, or MATHIEU, speaks against the opportunities of a definition, he is listened to with deference, but he is always regarded as being to some extent independent of the Holy See; but when a man like Cardinal GUIDI, who has sacrificed a great position as Archbishop of Bologna to his fidelity to the Pope by refusing his recognition of the Italian Government, gives utterance to words still more radical in their nature, it is easy to understand the effect he produces not only upon his hearers but also abroad, and especially upon the prelates of the Court. The Pope was fully aware of this, and he sent for Cardinal GUIDI to the Vatican, where a very stormy scene appears to have followed, according to the reports which are current here. The Pope first accused the Cardinal of a desire *papeggeare*—that is, to canvass for the Papacy. To this reproach the Cardinal replied, with dignity and modesty, that he had never had the temerity to entertain such an idea. 'You wish, then, to return to Bologna?' said the Pope. 'That would indeed be the fulfilment of my most cherished desire,' replied the Cardinal, 'but I shall only return thither when that province shall have been restored to its legitimate possessor.' 'Where, then, have you learned the strange theories you have now put forth? They are not in Bellarmine.' After this the Pope entered into a theological discussion with the Cardinal. In relating this fragment of the conversation, adds the correspondet of the *Débats*, I guarantee nothing, but I repeat faithfully that which was communicated to me by a person who is in a position to be very well informed. This very decided act of Cardinal GUIDI may exercise a great influence upon the Italian Bishops, and may increase to an unhoped-for extent the number of the minority in the Council. It is this which causes the exasperation of the infallibilists, who fear that there may be numerous defections at the critical moment, and I may add that these apprehensions seem to be well-founded, for, as I have before remarked, the Italian prelates have been extremely reserved, and it may be that one day the declaration of their opinions may cause general astonishment."

FRANCE.

The Orleans Princes' Appeal—Importance of the Circumstance.

The semi-official papers in Paris for the most part have abstained from all comment upon the note communicated to the President of the Corps Législatif, but the independent and Opposition papers, while abstaining from all expression of decided opinions, allow it to be clearly perceived that they regard the incident as one of great importance. The *Public* gives some account of the arrival of this now famous note, from which it appears that the letter was delivered to M. SCHNEIDER, the President of the Corps Legislatif, on Wednesday evening. The next morning, M. SCHNEIDER proceeded to St. Cloud, and informed the Emperor of this proceeding on the part of the Orleans Princes. The Premier, M. OLLIVIER, had been previously made acquainted with it. At the opening of Thursday's sitting, the arrival of the petition was known to all members of the Chamber, and the President of the Committee upon Petitions was informed by M. SCHNEIDER that it would be referred to that body. By a curious coincidence it happened that the Committee at its meeting on that morning had received from one of its members, M. ERNEST DREOLLE, a verbal report upon two petitions which had been presented to the Corps Legislatif, both of which referred to the question of the return to France of the ORLEANS Princes and of the head of the elder branch of the BOURBON family. One of those petitions also raised the question of a revision of the decree of the 29th of January, 1852, relating to the property of the ORLEANS family. This latter petition was presented by M. DEGOUVE-DENUNCQUES, and was couched in terms identical with those of a petition addressed by him some time ago to the Senate. The Committee charged M. DREOLLE with the preparation of a report upon these two petitions, to which is now added the letter from the ORLEANS Princes. The Committee has also decided to request the Ministers to attend and furnish explanations. In the Senate, also, the subject is under consideration, and the petition of M. DEGOUVE-DENUNCQUES, which had been passed over on account of internal regulations, has been taken up, and was privately considered by the Senate Committee on Petitions at their last meeting. The *Patrie* states that the report of the Committee will be presented to the Chamber on Saturday next, and that the Ministers will give explanations to the Committee today, (Monday.) The same paper publishes a paragraph in prominent type, signed by one of the secretaries of the *Redaction*, to the effect that "the Government looks forward to the time when the gates of France shall be opened to all exiles, and when that time shall arrive it will itself adopt the initiative of generous measures which will efface the last traces of our political discords. But at the present moment the Government does not believe that such measures would be opportune."

GREECE.

The Brigands—Appearance and Bearing of the Murderers under Sentence.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 27.

The Athenian Press is still discussing the causes of the late massacre at Marathon with a violence that increases every day. While the Ministerial papers declare that the Government is free from all blame, and that the fatal result was entirely due to circumstances against which all human prudence and precaution were powerless, the Opposition assert that only a combination of blunders could have produced the catastrophe, and that it required the united incapacities of ZAIMIS and SOUTZOS, and the mistakes of Theagenis, to bring about such a result. Five brigands taken near Corinth were sent back there on the 9th inst. for execution. "As I passed the steamer," writes one of our correspondents, "where they lay in irons in the calm moonlight on Tuesday evening, they were singing together, and there was nothing of sorrow, nor, indeed, anything plaintive, in the tone of their voices. It was a rude wild strain, that might have been a war song, and had a something of savage defiance which at the moment was horribly significant. Seven others are under sentence of death at Athens. They are of the band of TAKOS, and will be executed early in the coming week. They are the most ill-looking specimens of humanity I ever beheld, and in their conduct and bearing in prison fully sustain everything their countenances indicate. I inclose their portraits. The last account that has reached the Government represents TAKOS with a few followers as having joined another band in Epirus. The prisoners all declare that since he has lost the aid of his brother CHRESTOS he will never again become the chief of a band; for though CHRESTOS was only his lieutenant, he was the mainspring of all the projects of the band, the fertile contriver of plots, and inexhaustible in his schemes for obtaining information. It is much to be regretted that he was not captured alive, which could easily have been done, as he surrendered, crying out, 'Don't kill me, lads,' and holding up his hands for quarter. The Ministry of M. ZAIMIS is said to be in no danger for the present; the belief is that it is sustained by Russia. The King is for the present at Corfu."

VENEZUELA.

Expedition Against Guzman Blanco—Trade with Maracaibo Resumed—Guzman Blanco Fires into the King of Holland's Steamer—His Subsequent Apology—Guzman Marching with 3,000 Men on to Coro—Hernandez's Proclamation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CURACOA, Saturday, June 18, 1870.

Gen. JOSE M. HERNANDEZ arrived here from Maracaibo on the 15th, in the Government war-steamer *Maparari*, accompanied by four armed vessels, for the purpose of making some important arrangements prior to his proceeding to blockade the ports occupied by GUZMAN BLANCO. He has since sailed with his fleet for Porto Cabello to form a rigid blockade at that port and Laguayra. HERNANDEZ has caused the port of Maracaibo to be thrown open to commerce, which had been, by decree of GUZMAN BLANCO, declared closed, and several vessels from Europe and other ports have entered unmolested, and are transacting their business. A steamer appeared off Laguayra during the night of the 12th, and was fired upon by GUZMAN BLANCO, from the shore battery. It was then seen to put to sea immediately. On the morning of the 13th, she again appeared off the port, when it was discovered to be a Dutch war-steamer entering the harbor. Upon her anchoring, it was soon made known that the commander thought it more prudent to go to sea than answer the battery to the detriment of the town, as he had ample time to get satisfaction. He came on shore and demanded of GUZMAN BLANCO his reasons for firing at his vessel. GUZMAN apologized, replying that he had mistaken her for the Government steamer *Bolivar*. The commander charged him to be more particular next time, or he would find himself rather unenviably situated. GUZMAN BLANCO, at the head of 3,000 men, had left Laguayra to attack Coro, but it is not expected that he will succeed, as these people are the best in Venezuela, and will fight well. It is said that a counter revolution against him has been got up in the interior, so that his chances of success are dwindling away.

Gen. HERNANDEZ has issued a proclamation, of which the following is a translation:

"Whereas, Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO by surprise assaulted the capital of the Republic, taking advantage of the absence of the army to put down the legal Government and establish one of his own, and is exercising authority contrary to the wish of the majority of the States, which have protested and continue to protest against his acts as illegal and arbitrary. One of his acts has been the reduction of the tariff so as to attract the current of goods to the ports held by him, and fraudulently dispose of the duties so derived. Therefore, be it resolved, Article 1. That the port of Laguayra from the Cape Blanco to the Punta de Macuto, and the port of Porto Cabello, from Patanemo to the mouth of the river Aguaculiente, be blockaded and closed to all traffic, foreign or otherwise, and any vessel that may be found violating this decree after the date appointed shall be liable to confiscation. Article 2. The blockade shall be made effectual by the navy of the Republic. Article 3. Any prizes that may be made will be taken to the port of Maracaibo to be adjudged according to the laws and formalities of the State. Article 4. This decree is to take effect in the following manner: Ten days from this date will be allowed vessels coming from Curacoa, fifteen days from the West Indies and Colombia, thirty days from the United States and sixty days from Europe. Article 5 orders the publicity of this decree.

Given in Maracaibo on the 1st of June, 1870.

JOSE M. HERNANDEZ.

JUAN ALFONZO, Secretary.

The St. Johnsville Fourth of July Murder—The Culmination of a Life Revenge.

From the Utica Observer, July 9.

THOMAS E. BURDICK, who was killed at St. Johnsville on the 4th of July, owned a small farm in Ephrata, Fulton County, and was, besides, an old school-teacher, and had practiced more or less at the Bar. He read the Declaration of Independence at the celebration in St. Johnsville on the day of his murder. The EACKER family is in Montgomery County, both widely extended and highly respectable, but, like other families, it has its "black sheep." CHARLES EACKER, the murderer, has lived in various parts of the county, and has always been troubling himself and others. He married the daughter of JAMES QUACKENBUSH, of Fonda, and his rights as an heir of the latter should be worth several thousand dollars. He has had a good opportunity of making money, since his business (farming) is accounted as profitable as any other. But CHARLES EACKER was controlled by a sullen and revengeful spirit, which was aggravated by intemperance. He was continually at law, and a member of the county Bar stated to a correspondent of the Troy *Times* that he had paid enough costs in the Montgomery County Courthouse to buy the building. Law kept him poor, and at last he sunk into the condition of a farm laborer, and was generally regarded as a bad member of society. He carried "grudges," as they are called, with sleepless tenacity, and revenge seemed to be a ruling passion. He murdered BURDICK in order to satisfy an old "grudge" springing out of the trifling matter of a five-dollar bet. BURDICK and wife were honored guests at an Independence ball at BRIGGS' tavern on the night of the murder. Two sets of cotillons had brought the entertainment to midnight, and some of the dancers had come down to get fresh air, and were passing through the lobby attached to the bar. In this apartment a number of the guests, male and female, were conversing on the events of the day, when, suddenly, one of the group was seen to draw a pistol from his pocket, take aim, fire and slip the pistol back to his pocket, as though to hide the act. It was the culmination of a life revenge. BURDICK sank to the ground with a cry of agony, while the shrieks of his wife filled the room with dismay. EACKER was seized, making no resistance, while his victim was conveyed to his chamber.

The Fate of a Missing Woman—She is Shot, Scalped, Tied to a Tree, and Left to Die of Starvation.

Indian Territory Correspondence (June 13) St. Louis Times.

For some time notices have been cirulated through the different frontier posts to the effect that a Mrs. DORATHY FIELD had been abducted by Indians from Menard County, on the San Saba River, four miles below McKavett, State of Texas, and offering a reward of $750 in gold for her safe return to any point in the United States. In addition to this, the commanding officers of the different posts were communicated with, and every effort made to gain some information of the missing lady. The following statement has been made before the writer by the Cheyenne Chief, LITTLE ROBE, and as circumstances go to prove the truth of other matters which he tells, there is no reason to doubt that part of his story relating to Mrs. FIELD. LITTLE ROBE, with other Arapahoe and Cheyenne Chiefs, was invited by the Kioway and Comanche Indians to attend a "medicine dance" and council, held by the latter at a point forty miles south of the Antelope Hills, in this Territory, and he affirms that the Kioways held out every inducement to their Cheyenne brothers to accompany them on the war-path against the whites.

These overtures, LITTLE ROBE says that he and some other old men of his tribe steadfastly declined, saying that they had war long enough with the whites, whom they found too numerous to cope with, and that as long as they were treated justly they desired to remain at peace; that he advised his young men not to involve themselves in another war, which would inevitably end as did the campaign of 1868-69. The Kioways, finding they could not effect a general alliance, boasted they would commit such depredations as would involve the Cheyennes in spite of themselves; then desired LITTLE ROBE to tell the whites that it was they who carried off Mrs. FIELD, and they wished we should know it. He says they described her as having beautiful long hair; that she was on horseback, and, when surrounded by the Kioways, kept discharging a revolver, with which, for a considerable time, she kept her assailants off, until at length she fell, having her leg broken by a bullet. In this condition they captured her, carried her a considerable distance, to where there was some timber, tied her to a tree, scalped her alive, and left her to die of starvation and her wounds. Their inhuman instincts told them that this would be greater torture than any they could invent.

This is LITTLE ROBE'S story, and the events occurring since go to prove that it is most likely too true. A half-breed, who is an excellent interpreter, and was present at the council, corroborates the statement, and it only remains to decide whether the Kioways made an idle boast or have really perpetrated this fiendish outrage. Add to this the more recent entry of the mail-station between Fort Dodge and Camp Supply, under the guise of friendship, where four men and a sergeant were stationed, and the treacherous slaughter of three of the party, the other two only escaping by locking themselves in a room till rescued by the timely arrival of Major KIDD and a detachment of the Tenth Cavalry, and I trust that the sentimental friends of the "poor Indian," who have never had other introduction to their idols than that given by FENIMORE COOPER or BEADLE, will remember these circumstances in case any of their protégés don't happen to be vaccinated, and do happen to get hurt between this and next Christmas.

A SUMMER JAUNT.

How to Go to the Catskills and Back at a Reasonable Expense—Some Sensible and Valuable Hints—What to See and How Best to See it.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Wednesday, July 6, 1870.

Where may one have a quiet week or a quiet Summer away from the noise, dust and heat of the City, at a moderate expense, and without too much travel? I answer, on the Catskill Mountains. What are the advantages of these mountains as a Summer resort for New-Yorkers? Easiness of access, quietude, pure air, comparative coolness, beautiful scenery, numberless pleasant walks and drives, abundant opportunity for exercise in climbing and other ways. How is one to get here? Proceed by boat or train to the town of Catskill. There you will find waiting for you and other visitors, up to the time when the Hudson River steamers going northward arrive, viz.: 3:40 P. M., carriages from the hotels and larger boarding-houses on and near the mountains. Select your stopping-place, and get into the right carriage. In from two to four hours you will be at your destination, and will have to pay from $1 50 to $2 50 for your ride.

BOARD.

Where may you board here? There are three places on the mountains at which you may board, situated at the three principal points of interest, viz., the Mountain House, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River valley; the Laurel House, at the head of the beautiful Cauterskill Falls, and the Hayne's House, near the other principal falls, known as the Hayne's Falls. The latter is a farmer's boarding-house; the two former are large hotels, having all the conveniences and comforts of the best New-York hotels, including bowling-alleys and billiard rooms, for those who fancy such amusements, even in the midst of the mountains. The Mountain House charges $4 50 a day, or $28 a week; the Laurel House $3 a day, or $15 and $20 a week, according as one or two occupy a room; Haynes' House, $2 a day, or $10 a week. Besides these places, there are a large number of boarding-houses at the foot of the mountain, mostly in the village of Palensville, at the entrance of a pass through the mountain, known as the "Clove." These charge from $8 to $12 a week. On the whole, the Laurel House is the most eligible boarding-place, except, perhaps, for those who love crowd and fashion, and are rich enough to be regardless of expense. It is a well-conducted, comfortable hotel, and is situated in a spot which is at once one of the most lovely in itself and the most central to the other points of interest. The boarding-houses at the foot of the mountains all have the objection against them that their positions are low, and therefore hot compared with those on the heights above them. Their proprietors, too, as far as my experience goes, have rather confined notions as to the proper size of sleeping apartments.

DRESS.

How to dress for the mountains? Besides the ordinary wearing apparel, a somewhat common, strong dress is desirable for the rougher expeditions. Ladies will find short skirts and stout shoes expedient. Those who intend to explore the ravines and climb the precipices—which is glorious exercise and amusement for the strong and active—had better have something to put on which they can see torn and dirtied with entire equanimity.

THE SIGHTS.

What is there to see? Mountain slopes clothed from top to bottom with dark green verdure, extensive views of the surrounding country, numberless and beautiful waterfalls, romantic nooks, glens and ravines, woods and lakes, rocks and precipices. These green mountain slopes are exceedingly beautiful. From one point, Sunset Rock, a view of such a slope may be had extending some five miles in length, and nearly a mile in height. It presents the appearance of a vast expanse of meadow land, stretching up to the sky at an angle of forty-five degrees. Everywhere from this point, in front, below (for you stand upon an elevation of 2,500 feet) and all around, the eye rests upon green and is satisfied. Although the sun may pour down with the full splendor of a Summer afternoon, no disagreeable glare is perceived, and the spectator gazes open-eyed upon the scene, while the cooling breezes play freely about him. Similar views, more or less extensive, may be had from a dozen points, and, indeed, they are scarcely ever absent. Sometimes these slopes form a semi-circle; sometimes they completely surround a valley or a mountain ravine; sometimes they are near and distinct; sometimes they are more distant and covered with a blue haze: sometimes their outlines are clearly defined against the blue sky beyond; sometimes mists come down upon them and cling to their tops, feeding their fir forests and their mosses with moisture, as the whole earth was nourished before the time of the great flood; sometimes the light of the sun descends full upon them, sometimes it is obscured by passing clouds; and sometimes the rays of a full moon mellows their outlines, augments their apparent height and etherializes their whole aspect. From the Mountain House and from points near it a very extensive view is is to be had of the Hudson River Valley, and this is one of the chief attractions of the mountains. I shall not attempt to describe this scene. I have read many descriptions of it, and all of them very inadequate, as it seems to me they must necessarily be. The best way is to leave it to the imagination of the reader until such time as he has an opportunity to see for himself, only saying that it has the appearance of a map spread out before and beneath the spectator, extending from his feet beyond the Hudson, which winds like a thread of silver through the plain to the Berkshire hills in Massachussets, and up and down the river for at least fifty miles each way, and that it presents a differing beauty according as it is seen in clear or cloudy weather, in sunshine or in moonlight, in a calm or in a storm. The Cauterskill and Haynes' Falls are to many persons the most attractive sights in all these regions. The former descends in two leaps, the first 175 feet, the second 80 feet. This is a much greater descent than that at Niagara, but the body of water is very trifling. The Haynes' Falls consist of a number of smaller descents of water. The ravines below these falls are in the highest degree romantic and beautiful, and to explore them is one of the greatest delights which the visitor can have.....I have purposely refrained from attempting lengthy descriptions of the sceneries of the mountains, desiring only to give some idea of the kind of scenery to be had here, and some practical information about the methods of getting to it and enjoying it. T. D.

A Train of Cars Runs Into a Herd of Cattle—A Narrow Escape from a Disaster.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch, July 9.

About 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon the Cleveland express going east on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, ran into a herd of cattle at Fair Oaks Station, and killed three of them. All the cars, except the rear one, were thrown from the track, but fortunately no person was hurt, although the consternation among the passengers was great. Had the accident occurred 200 feet further west, where a bridge crosses a small stream, the consequences would probably have been deplorable, as the entire train would have been precipitated from the bridge into the mud and water below. As it was, the escape was almost providential. At the scene of the accident cattle are permitted to run about at large, and the wonder is that more accidents do not result from that cause. Owners should restrain their stock from roaming at pleasure in the vicinity of railroads, as the contrary practice has been the cause of numberless accidents wherein human life was involved. A little attention to this by the citizens of Fair Oaks and vicinity may avert a calamity compared to which the one noted above will be insignificant.

THE FOURTH IN THE SOUTH.

Comments of the Southern Press on the Day and its Observance.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel.

The golden-spoken WEBSTER made JOHN ADAMS say: "We shall make this a glorious day. When we are in our graves, our children will honor it. They will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with festivity, with bonfires and illuminations. On its annual return they will shed tears—copious, gushing tears, not of subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exultation, of gratitude and of joy." The Fourth is here, the tears are here, too; some are of exultation, some of agony and distress. What the South once was, should call up tears of exultation and joy; what she is now must call up tears of agony and distress. If the South will not be mercenary; if she will be true to herself, true to the Constitution, true to her plighted faith, true to the people, she will ere long be restored to her long lost constitutional rights and privileges. We know the uncertainty of political issues and affairs. Through the thick darkness of the accursed leagues, we see beyond the bright days of the restoration of constitutional rights. The people, from the highest to the lowest, Governors, Judges, Senators, Postmasters and constables, all may be proscribed, all punished, all made the subjects of the political and personal vengeance of Holden, Pool, Rodman, Cantwell, Barringer, Dick, and the Radical signers of the ordinance of secession.

But, notwithstanding all this, there is a brighter and more hopeful future; many, many hearty anniversaries of independence and the enjoyment of constitutional rights yet to be attained. We may, as people, have to hang our harp upon the willows for the present, but the time will come when we can take them down and again sing "the sweet songs of Zion;" again send forth the anthems of freedom from hearts untrammeled, and celebrate our national anniversaries without the heel of the oppressor on our necks. There is no oppression worse, there is no injustice grosser, than that felt by a people seeking redress of grievances and a restoration of civil privileges through a Governor like HOLDEN, guided alone by selfish motives and acting only upon the dictates of a malignant mind; or through a Judge, who, like RODMAN, ordered Union men to be shot by the score, like dogs. But let the hundred thousand freemen of North Carolina, who have too much pride and too much conscience to act a mockery in regard to celebrating an event the fruits of which are denied them by political tricksters and mountebanks, still cherish the glorious memories of the past, which the recurrence of the day calls up, and extract from those memories an inspiration of hope that the glorious past will be revived again, and that the time will arrive when the dawn of this day may be hailed by a concert of free voices, joining in the grand chorus, "Independence now! Independence forever!"

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

The prestige of the day has gone. We no longer hear in our public halls the thundering orations of our brightest young men, nor have recounted by the patriotic reader with thrilling vehemence the long and dark list of wrongs of the colonies. No bonfires and illuminations hail its dawn, nor volleys of artillery proclaim its meridian. Whatever may be said of it as the natal day of American liberty, and however revered were once the principles of the Decleration of Independence in this section, the spell is broken, and gradually, but surely its memory is passing away. Yesterday was the poorest attempt we have known in our experience to keep alive the watch-fires on the altar of the "glorious" Fourth. Even the negroes, who from time immemorial have been wont to celebrate it with their barbecues and fandangoes, are losing their enthusiasm in this whilom period of rejoicing and pleasant memories. There were many freedmen in the city, but with the exception of a tolerably free indulgence in whisky, and sundry abortive attempts to get up a dance on Battle Row, the demonstrations were few and feeble. From our observation they had little money to spend, and we think that they are in a fair way to realize what white folks have realized some time ago, that instead of squandering their time and energies in absurd orgies over the fossils of the past, they have entered upon a new era which requires the utmost expenditure of mind and muscle to grapple with the living present and doubtful future.

From the Rome (Ga.) Courier.

Yesterday was a general working day with most of the people of our city. The negroes generally declined to work, and that stopped some operations where they were employed. There was no firing of arms, displaying of flags, or other demonstrations of joy. Why should there be? The great majority of our people believe that today we would be far better off, politically, if we were now a colony of Great Britain than in our present anomalous relations to the so-called United States. The great principles proclaimed in 1776, and for which Georgia and the other colonies fought, are now ignored by the Federal Government, and we have no reason to love the Government that once proclaimed them.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle.

We suspect some of the people will have to be reminded that yesterday was the 4th of July. Ten years ago it would have been heralded with cannon and celebrated with speeches and parade; but now our people have no inclination for this kind of thing, and the day is hardly recognized as a holiday. The time may come when it will be celebrated again, but it will not be until the sores caused by the recent ill-starred struggle for liberty shall be sufficiently healed to make our people remember that something was gained by the separation from the mother country.

From the Fayetteville (Ark.) Democrat.

Next Monday is the Fourth of July—the glorious old Fourth—and we hear not a word about it from anybody; no preparations making for a grand celebration in our city; no one seems to care a darn whether they celebrate or not. This is not as it should be; let's do something; can't we get up some fun? if it's nothing more than tying a yaller dorg to an oyster can. "This is the day we celebrate!"

From the Griffin (Ga.) Star.

Our printers have turned us out of school for the balance of the week, and there will consequently be no paper next Friday. Editor's office open as usual.

N. B.—This suspension is not allowed as a matter of respect to the Fourth of July, or any of its present kinfolks.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A Bridge Gives Way and Precipitates Forty Persons into the Water.

Late yesterday afternoon, a crowd of about forty persons of both sexes and of all ages was congregated on the wooden suspension bridge over the Morris Canal, at the foot of Van Vorst-street, Jersey City, witnessing the aquatic antics of a young man named WILLIAM FOURBINE, who, attired in rude bathing costume, was diving for a shovel in the canal, which is quite deep at that place. While the spectators were thus carelessly occupied, the old bridge suddenly parted in the middle, precipitating about one-half of its living burden into the water, the remainder clinging to the sides with all the tenacity inspired by love of life. The wildest excitement ensued, and no assistance being promptly rendered, the shrieks of the more frightened and hopeless were terrifying to hear. Officer FOLEY who, being off duty, was enjoying a row in company with citizen GEORGE KILROY, observing the accident, pulled with all his might to the scene of the occurrence, and seeing the distressing and threatening nature of affairs, both he and KILROY jumped into the water, and by swimming and diving succeeded in rescuing all who could be seen or found. Fearing that some might have sunk, the brave men literally scraped up the mud in their search. Detective CARROLL saved an old man from being crushed by pulling him from between two falling timbers. When the accident became known an immense crowd collected at the place, and after a vigilant search by many, not one was found to be seriously hurt or missing. The bridge is said to have been an old and much-worn one, and was used by foot-passengers for crossing the canal. The young man, FOURBINE, who was the innocent cause of the accident, was arrested by Detective CARROLL, for bathing, in violation of a city ordinance.

A Mysterious Disappearance.

Saturday afternoon a lady and her little daughter of five years, from New-York, went to Orange, N. J., to spend a few days with the lady's brothes, MR. JOHN CARL, who resides on Grove-street. Soon after their arrival the child remarked, "I don't like to stay here; I am going home." No attention was paid to the childish remark, till soon after she was missing, and though diligent search has been made for her ever since, no clew to her whereabouts has been ascertained. The Police of Newark have been notified, and the child will be found, if possible.

Pratt's Astral Oil,

For family use, at wholesale and retail, by Oil House of CHARLES PRATT, No. 108 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

GASOLINE—eighty-five degrees gravity and upward—prime quality, for gas-machines, ice-machines, &c.; packed in barrels and patent cans.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

—*Advertisement.* No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.

BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety, at reduced prices. E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway. SOILED SHOES, HALF PRICE.

—*Advertisement.*

E. A. BROOKS' Boot and Shoe Emporium, No. 575 Broadway, N. Y. This is the largest establishment in the City. Saratoga branch now open.—*Advertisement.*

Never Allow Diarrhea, Dysentery, or any Bowel Affection to have its own way, or the most serious consequences may result. By neglecting such complaints the system is often so rapidly reduced as to reach a stage beyond the help of medicines before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. At this season of the year, therefore, everybody should be provided with that safe and certain curative for all Stomach and Bowel Complaints, Dr. JANE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for with this remedy at hand, all such affections may be promptly and efficaciously treated. Sold everywhere.

To Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children, is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many, many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic and gives rest and health to the child and comfort to the mother.

Terwilliger & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers of

Welded Steel and Iron

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Bank Vaults, Vault Doors, &c.

No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

CHARTERS.—On Friday, July 8, CHARLOTTE L. CORNELL, wife of James Charters.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, corner Nostrand and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FERGUSON.—On First day (Sunday) morning, SARAH H., daughter of the late George and Sarah Ferguson.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Third day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her nephew, D. N. Ferguson, No. 74 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

GILLESPIE.—On the 8th inst., at Catskill, GEORGE WOLF GILLESPIE, son of George D. H. and Mary A. Gillespie, of this City, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral services at the house of his father, No. 40 East 12th-st., on Monday, 11th inst., at 4½ P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Class of 1862 of Columbia College, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

HOWE.—On Sunday morning, July 10, MAUD HELEN, infant daughter of Wm. W. and Maria Helen Howe, aged 5 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 104 West 19th-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SIDMAN.—On Saturday, July 9, KATE LOUISE, infant daughter of John E. and Mary F. Sidman, aged 3 months and 25 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Monday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 144 West 36th-st.

SPEAIGHT.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 10, Mrs. MARY SPEAIGHT, aged 96 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. B. Northrup, No. 8 East 40th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WELLER.—On Sunday, July 10, JOHN WELLER, of this City, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 58 East 9th-st., on Wednesday, July 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, July 9, GEORGE H. WILSON, aged 66 years.

Funeral to take place at St. Mark's Church, corner of South 5th and 4th sts., Williamsburg, on Tuesday, July 12, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILD UP THE SYSTEM.

Strength evaporates fast at this season. This is especially the case with all who live by the sweat of their brow. From every pore of the sieve-like skin a moisture exudes which contains the elements of vitality. Thereby the blood is impoverished, the nerves relaxed, the muscles weakened, the digestion impaired, the bowels disturbed, and the animal spirits depressed. The constant drain that produces these effects cannot be arrested, because it is due to the heat of the atmosphere; but the loss of the life-sustaining elements can be supplied by extra invigoration. Now, therefore, is the time to resort to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most powerful and healthful of all vegetable tonics. Long experience has proved that nothing else will efficiently sustain and regulate the system, when wilting down under the double pressure of excessive heat, and constant physical or mental labor. All persons who have been tempted to try the local "tonics" (so-called) which have been started by sordid speculators in almost every town and village, with a view of "turning a penny" by the credulity of the unwary, know this to their cost. It is a wise maxim that says "hold fast to that which is good." Of the forty millions of people in the United States, probably one-fifth have tested the restorative properties of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and know it to be a specific for dyspepsia, billiousness, nervous weakness, general debility, constipation, fever and ague, and want of appetite; that any of these should be persuaded to experiment with the worthless nostrums, recommended by unscrupulous and ignorant empirics seems almost incredible.

A CARD.

ASTOR HOUSE, July 7, 1870.

The undersigned are a Committee appointed by Mechanics Fire Engine Company, No. 6, and Hope Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, of New-Orleans, with power to act in regard to all challenges which may be offered. Parties wishing to confer with us will please call at the Astor House, at 3 P. M., on the 8th, 9th or 10th inst.

(Signed,) ROBERT E. DIAMOND,
Captain Mechanics No. 6.
WM. SWAN,
Captain Hope H. and L. No. 3.
M. CARROLL,
President of Joint Committee.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, selling at reduced prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—WHITE French China Dinner Sets, 158 pieces, $30. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—EVERYTHING in our line at an immense reduction. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—COLORED AND gilt Dinner Sets, 167 pieces, $67. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—THE BEST OPportunity to furnish country houses ever offered. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—COLORED AND gilt French China Tea Sets at half price. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—ORDERS FROM the country inclosing cash promptly executed. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—PUNCH-Bowls, Card Receivers, Jardineres, Vases at half price. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—SHEFFIELD Table Knives, $6 the dozen; do. Tea Knives, $5 the dozen. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—COLORED Chamber Sets, eleven pieces, best goods, $5 50. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND most perfect manufactory in the United States. 45,000 now in use! GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS and MELODEONS will be delivered in any part of the United States reached by Express, (where they have no agent,) free of charge, on receipt of list price.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW AND MUCH-NEEDED BOOK.

MATERNITY.

A POPULAR TREATISE
FOR YOUNG WIVES AND MOTHERS.

By T. S. VERDI, A. M., M. D., of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Verdi is a well-known and successful Homeopathic practitioner, of thorough scientific training and large experience. His book has arisen from a want felt in his own practice, as a monitor to young wives, a guide to young mothers, and an assistant to the family physician. It deals skillfully, sensibly, and delicately with the perplexities of early married life, as connected with the holy duties of maternity, giving information which women must have, either in conversation with physicians, or from such a source as this—evidently the preferable mode of learning for a delicate and sensitive woman. Plain and intelligible, but without offense to the most fastidious taste, the style of this book must commend it to careful perusal. It treats of the needs, dangers and alleviations of the time of travail; and gives extended detailed instructions for the care and medical treatment of infants and children throughout all the perils of early life.

As a mothers' manual it will have a large sale, and as a book of special and reliable information on very important topics, it will be heartily welcomed.

Handsomely printed on laid paper; beveled boards, extra English cloth, 12mo, 450 pages. Price, $2 25.

For sale by all book-sellers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of the price by

J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sale of villa plots at Huguenot Park, New-Rochelle, on Saturday last, by **JAMES M. MILLER**, was not so well attended as it should have been. All the lots were not disposed of, as the price obtained, although fair, did not warrant a continuance of the sale. The location of the Park is so fine and the improvements in the vicinity of such a nature that it was hoped the lots would bring a better figure and one more nearly approximating their real worth. Fifty-five lots were sold in all, bringing, in the aggregate, $56,315. The details of the sale, comprising a description of such lots as were disposed of, together with the price at which they were struck off, will be found below.

A review of the transactions of the past week is a work requiring but little labor, as in number the sales have been but few and of importance but nominal. The only event of the week was the sale at Grand Park on Monday, the 4th inst., which, as has been noticed, was very successful, 103 lots having been sold at an average of about $775 per lot. The sale at Cresskill, N. J., on Thursday last, was also a success, as far as it went, but the storm interfered, and a postponement became necessary. Property to the amount of nearly $35,000 was, however, disposed of before the sale was suspended. These were the only transactions of the market worthy of attention.

At the Exchange no sales were made on Saturday, and the week has been an unusually quiet one, the only transactions effected being forced sales of a legal character. The total sales of City property for the entire week amount to but $63,350, from which sum must be deducted $23,000, the value of property disposed of on Saturday, the 2d inst., and reported on Monday. The transfers of the week are in number 114, representing a money value of $2,083,492, about the usual average.

Although this is the dull season of the year, and a large proportion of investors and speculators are out of town, it is nevertheless the unanimous opinion of all conversant with real estate matters that there never was a period when City property was at such a complete stand-still. It is of no practical use to offer property on the Island at auction; for, when offered, it is almost impossible to dispose of it at any price. The precise length of time that this stagnation will continue is, as has been said, difficult to determine. Today, however, some valuable City property will be sold at the Exchange, and it will then be seen whether the week opens with a brighter look for business. In reference to suburban sales to take place this week, the following are thus far advertised:

To-morrow, on the ground, at 2 P. M., A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO. (O. H. PIERSON, auctioneer,) sell in four parcels the Rosemont estate, late the residence of Mr. FREDRICK SCHUCHARDT, situated on the banks of the Raritan River, opposite New-Brunswick, N. J. Plot No. 1 comprises a fine residence and twenty acres of land. Plot No. 2, a dwelling and seventy-one acres. Plot No. 3, forty-six acres, and plot No. 4, twenty-seven acres. All the property is on high ground, well located, and in close proximity to the depot. The sale is an important one, and should command public attention. Additional particulars and passes for the 12½ P. M. train can be had of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street.

On Wednesday, on the premises, at 2½ P. M., ALDRIDGE & WOOD will dispose of two cottages, a three-story and basement French-roof house, and thirty-eight desirable building-lots, at Marion, in the Thirteenth Ward of Jersey City. These lots are only eight minutes by the New-Jersey Railway from the ferry. They are also accessible by the horse-cars, and are in the immediate vicinity of gas, water, sewers and other improvements. On the day of sale a collation will be served at the St. James Hotel, which is near the property. Eor other particulars reference is made to the advertisement in another column.

WM. H. POOLEY reports the sale of the property known as "Dry-book," at Dobbs' Ferry, to Mr. F. T. LEYNEER, for $25,000.

Summary of Sales Saturday.

HUGUENOT PARK, NEW-ROCHELLE.

By James M. Miller.

House and lot n. e. corner Coligni-av. and Ridge-st., 127x246x130x208	$2,500
1 lot adjoining Coligni-av., 106x208x102x177	600
1 lot adjoining, n. w. corner Coligni-av. and North-st., 178x177x132x126	1,300
3 lots e. s. Clinton-st., each 100x300, $550 each	1,650
1 lot adjoining, same size	550
1 lot adjoining, s. e. corner Clinton and Coligni avs, 145x300	950
1 lot n. e. corner Clinton and Coligni avs., 125x300	875
2 lots e. s. Clinton-av., adjoining, each 100x300, $570 each	1,140
2 lots e. s. Clinton-av., adjoining, same size, $550 each	1,100
1 lot e. s. Clinton-av., adjoining, same size, s. e., corner Mayflower-av	770
3 lots w. s. Clinton-av., each 100x300, $850 each	2,650
1 lot w. s. Clinton-av., adjoining, same size	800
1 lot adjoining, s. w. corner Coligni-av., 145x300	1,460
1 lot n. w. corner Clinton and Coligni-av., 125x300	1,075
2 lots w. s. Clinton-av., adjoining, each 100x300, $800 each	1,600
2 lots w. s. Clinton-av., adjoining, same size, $770 each	1,540
1 lot adjoining s. w. corner of Mayflower-av., same size	950
1 lot e. s. of Webster-av., 93x339	1,000
4 lots e. s. of Webster-av., adjoining, each 100x339, $1,000 each	4,000
1 lot e. s. of Webster-av., adjoining, same size	1,200
1 lot e. s. of Webster-av., s. e. corner of Coligni-av., 103x340	1,600
1 lot n. e. corner of Coligni and Webster avs., 97x345	1,325
2 lots e. s. of Webster-av., adjoining, each 101x about 325, $750 each	1,500
2 lots e. s. of Webster-av., adjoining, each 101x about 290, $810 each	1,620
1 lot e. s. of Webster-av., adjoining s. e. corner of Mayflower-av., 100x about 270	950
1 lot n. w. corner Webster and Coligni avs., 95x257	2,375
1 lot w. s. Webster-av., adjoining, 101x about 270	1,875
1 lot n. s. Coligni-av., 100x301	2,375
1 plot n. e. corner Coligni and Germania avs., 100x310x326x202	4,760
1 lot n. w. corner Mayflower and Webster avs., 100x285	950
2 lots w. s. Webster-av., adjoining, each 100x about 345, $760 each	1,520
3 lots w. s. Webster-av., adjoining, about same size, $750 each	2,250
5 lots w. s. Webster-av., adjoining, about same size, $735 each	3,675
1 lot w. s. Webster-av., adjoining, 167x about 280	1,430

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW YORK.

Eldridge-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Canal-st., 25x86	$24,870
9th-st., s. s., 107 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.4x98.9	16,200
9th-st., s. s., 189 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x90	40,000
13th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100	16,500
48th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5	125,000
51st-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., th. w. 20.10x100.5	nom.
88th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 400x100x275x100x125x201	136,500
117th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x100.10	16,000
124th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100	3,250
209th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 200x99.11	3,540
211th-st. and Isham-st., s. e. corner, 166.9x136.7x95.8	2,450
Vermilye-av. and Dyckman-st., s. e. corner, 100x100	1,400
Vermilye-av. and Emerson-st., n. e. corner, 175x125x75x25x100x100	3,300
Vermilye-av. and Academy-st., s. w. corner, 250x100x100x50x150x150	2,770
Vermilye-av. and Isham-st., s. w. corner, 250x150x150x50x101x101	3,895
Vermilye-av., n. s., 250 w. of Emerson-st., 150x150x100x179x75x15x25x175	5,875
Vermilye-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Emerson-st., 100x150	1,120
Vermilye-av. and Hawthorne-st., 150 ft. n. of Vermilye-av. and 150 ft. e. of Hawthorne-st., 25x188	1,200
Vermilye-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Emerson-st., 50x150	560
2d-av. and 9th-st., n. e. corner, 26.4x125	27,100
11-av. and 155th-st., n. w. corner, 200x175x100x25x100x150	100
11th-av., middle line and 156th-st., s. e. corner, 130x250	100
3d-av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 29th-st., 24.8x95	14,333

Leases Recorded.

Division-st., No. 179, 2 years, per year	1,000
Grand-st., No. 341, 6 years, per year	2,500
East 4th-st., No. 159, 3 years, per year	780
Hester-st., No. 111, 3 years, per year	1,600
6th-av., No. 780, 2 years, per year	950
6th-av., No. 780, 2 years, per year	900
Laurens-st., No. 102, 2 years, per year	1,050
6th-st., s. s., or e. of 2d-av., 50x97, 21 years, per year	1,200
8th-av., No. 230, 2 years, per year	1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ann-st., s. s., 200.10 ft. w. of Kent-av., 20x183.8x23x122.2	$750
Adelphi-st. and De Kalb-av., s. e. corner, 31.1x53.6x42.2x13.10x100.4	25,000
Church-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Smith-st., 50x100	7,150
Canton and Willoughby sts., n. w. corner, 35.2x94.10	2,750
Eckford-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Wassan-av., 100x49x29.6	1,400
Hicks-st., e. s., 80 ft. s. of President-st., 20x100	2,000
Hicks-st., w. s., 267.2 ft. n. of Pierrepont-st., 25x100	18,000
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 200 ft. e. of Central-av., 50x100	550
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 280 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x100	300
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 50x100	600
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 250 ft. e. of Central-av., 50x100	550
Love-lane, n. s., 100.2 ft. w. of Henry-st., 20.2x59	8,575
Morrell-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of McKibbon-st., 25x100	1,400
Madison-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 100x100	1,340
Madison-st., s. e. s., 160 n. e. of Johnson-av., 100x200	1,480
Myrtle-st., n. w. s., 225 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., 25x100	210
Meserole-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	1,500
Pacific-st., n. s., and Atlantic-av., s. s., 450 ft. w. of Kingston-av., 100x260	27,000
Pulaski-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 40x100	4,700
Starr-st., s. e. s., 300 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 50x102.9	880
Shafer-st., s. e. s., 109 ft. n. e. of Johnson-av., 25x100	350
Warren-st., n. s., 131.1 ft. w. of 4th-av., 169x100	3,900
Clinton-av., e. s., 230.10 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 50x200 Clinton-av., e. s., 281.10 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 75x200	65,000
Evergreen-av. and Madison-st., n. corner, 100x100	2,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Yates-av., 20x81	7,000
Johnson-av. and Shaffer-st., n. e. corner, 50x100	2,000
Johnson-av. and Myrtle-st., w. corner, 100x225	2,110
4th-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Warren-st., 20x82.2	3,000
4th-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Warren-st., 20x82.2	3,000
5th-av., e. s., 85 ft. n. of 21st-st., 20x100	6,300
14th-st., s. w. s., 97.10 ft. s. e. of 7th-av., 25x100	1,000
Bergen's woodland, adjoining land of Delaplaine, 2 588-1,000 acres	1,811

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.

Lafayette-av., corner of Prospect-av., s. s., 90x30.10x200	[illegible]

Northfield.

Old-place road, s. s., adjoining land of John M. Zeluff, 180x700	$6,000
Elm-st., adjoining land of estate of Mary Wood, 181x100x100x106	1,500

New-Brighton.

Madison-av., 300 ft. n. of North 1st-av., 6 lots	$3,690
Sherman and 1st-av., 3 lots, 250x196x238x35x279	13,450
Madison-av., 200 ft. n. of 1st-av., 6 full lots	3,690
Madison-av., 400 ft. n. of 1st-av., 100 ft. square	2,280

Linden Park.

151 lots on Caroline and Adele sts. and Evergreen-av., 110x3,775	$3,470

Middletown.

Serpentine-road, adjoining Woodland Cemetery and land of J. P. Nesmith, 259.2x67.5x281.3x575.9x275.6x391.9x403	$17,000

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Jersey-av., e. s., 168 ft. n. of North 3d-st., 16.8x60	$4,800
Cliff-st., s. s., Jas. Randall's lot, 25x100	2,100
Oak-st., n. s., 515 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 100x30	2,200
Jersey-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of North 3d-st., 16.8x60	4,500
Lots Nos. 11 and 12, Moses Bramhall's map, (Bergen)	1,500
Montgomery-av. and Gilbert-st., corner, 100x100	5,000

Kearney.

3d-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Latham-st., 25x100	400

Newark.

Hunterdon-st., e. s., 500 ft. s. of Bank-st., 25x100	$600
Newton-st., w. s., 56 ft. from 14th-av., 20x98	2,800
Nesbitt-st., s. s., 313 ft. from Washington-st., 23.9x80	1,000
Littleton-av., n. w. corner Casinet-st., 250x100	5,000

Bloomfield.

Weiss to Bohler, 1 38-100 acres	$15,000

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, the three-story high-stoop house No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; a beautiful location, desirable in all respects; price $9,500. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or No. 18 2d-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

600 BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13,
JAMAICA, L. I.
Refer to auction column.
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
No. 91 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE valuable property "Otter Point Farm," near Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. It contains nearly 300 acres, almost wholly under cultivation, with a tide-water frontage on Elk River. There is a large frame mansion, three stories high, thirteen rooms, a tenant house, Spring house and sheds for cattle. Good fishing and shooting at all seasons, and is well known by sportsmen. Apply on the premises of Mrs. WM. DENNEY, or at office of the executor, JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TWO ELEGANT SUMMER RESIDENCES at New-Brunswick, N. J., about one mile from depot, twelve and fourteen rooms, barn, abundance of choice fruit and shade-trees, for sale, and possession given at once, by A. D. NEWELL, M. D.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

GOSHEN FARM FOR SALE, ABOUT seventy acres, good buildings, choice fruit, easy terms; possession at once. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FURNISHED house for two months. Inquire of M. MITCHELL, No. 7 Pine-st., or address Drawer No. 612 Post-office. Rent, $200.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND GROUNDS ON Staten Island, worth about $18,000, or a farm not far from City for half cash, other half real estate.
McHARG, No. 162 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, at 2 P. M., on the premises, peremptory sale of the attractive and well-known estate, Rosemont, late the residence of Frederick Schuchardt, Esq., situated on the banks of the Raritan River, opposite the City of New-Brunswick, N. J. The location of this property is most desirable, being within six minutes' walk of East Brunswick Station, on an elevation commanding extensive views, overlooking the City of New-Brunswick and the Raritan River. It will be divided into four parcels, to wit:

NO. 1. THE MANSION AND 20 ACRES, making one of the most attractive private residences in the State. The house is imposing in appearance, three stories high, containing 26 rooms, a square, English entrance hall, and the usual improvements; it is situated 400 hundred feet from the road, with extensive sloping lawns, shaded by fine old forest trees; the grounds are nicely laid out and improved, stone-bedded drives and walks, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, greenhouses and graperies, great abundance of fruit, choice shrubbery, and unusually large hedges; adjoining the lawn is a deer park, with the necessary buildings, a coach house and stable of convenient size.

NO. 2. A DESIRABLE FARM OF 71 ACRES, adjoining; the land is in good condition, very high, and well located for subdividing or for cultivating. Fine views from every acre. The dwelling contains eight rooms, large barns, and all the necessary out-buildings.

NO. 3. A PLOT OF 46 ACRES, adjoining last, high and rolling, and well adapted for dividing.

NO. 4. 27 ACRES OF LAND, opposite the residence, with a front on the main road and the river.

Adjoining each of the above parcels, and to be sold with them, is a dell or ravine of rare beauty, through which runs an ever-living brook of pure spring water. This dell is shaded with forest trees, and is improved with walks, rustic bridges, seats, &c. Easy terms will be made known on the day of sale. Maps, permits, and passes for the 12½ P. M. train may be obtained of the Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers.

TWO FINE COTTAGES AND ONE ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT FRENCH ROOF HOUSE—Walls filled in with brick, eighteen rooms, nine closets and cellar; all modern improvements, pressure-water, gas, baths, water-closets, &c.; also, thirty-eight superb building lots, at Marion, Thirteenth Ward of Jersey City, N. J., at auction.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1870, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises, as above, in the immediate vicinity of the St. James Hotel. Fine streets, gas, water and sewers. Only eight minutes by New-Jersey Railroad from Jersey City Ferry, (Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.,) thirty trains daily; also three lines horse cars running every fifteen minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.; Hoboken Ferry, Barclay and Christopher sts., to Hudson City, Five Corners; and Pavonia Ferry, Chambers and 23d sts., running within two blocks of this property. Free rides on the day of sale.

Parties taking the 12 M. train foot of Cortlandt-st., will be furnished with free lunch at the St. James Hotel, at 12½ P. M., and have time to look the property over before the hour of sale; those taking the 2 P. M. train will arrive in time for the sale.

Terms—Ten per cent. on day of sale, 20 per cent. in twenty days, 70 per cent. bond and mortgage.

For further particulars, free tickets and maps of property, apply to ALDRIDGE & WOOD, auctioneers, Hudson City, near Court-house; LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; St. James Hotel, on the premises; or GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York. In case of storm, sale will be held in St. James Hotel.

TO BE ABSOLUTELY SOLD AT auction on the 12th inst., at New-Brunswick, N. J. A mansion and twenty acres, making one of the most attractive of private residences in the State. The house is imposing in appearance, three stories high, containing twenty-six rooms, a square English entrance-hall and the usual improvements; it is situated 400 feet from the road, with extensive sloping lawns, shaded by fine old forest trees; the grounds are nicely laid out, and improved stone-bedded walks and drives, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, greenhouses and graperies, great abundance of fruit, choice shrubbery and unusually large hedges; adjoining the lawn is a deer-park, with the necessary buildings; a coach-house and stable of convenient size.

The location of this property is most desirable, being within six minutes' walk of East Brunswick Station, on an elevation commanding extensive views, overlooking the City of New-Brunswick and the Raritan River. See auction column for particulars.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

JAMAICA, L. I., JAMAICA, L. I., JAMAICA, L. I. Attend the sale of
600 BUILDING LOTS,
WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock.
Maps and particulars at WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON'S, No. 91 Cedar-st., or ABRAM LOTT, Esq., No. 13 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, NINTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
TWELFTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
No. 69 West 44th-st.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of law that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1869, enumerated articles for the year ending March 1, 1871, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1871; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by Deputy, to receive the same at my office, No. 69 West 44th-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 23d day of June to and including the 16th day of July, 1870, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
WM. A. DARLING,
Collector Ninth District, State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1870.

PERSONAL.

WILL MR. C. M. VANDERVOORT please call on WM. A. WHEELER, No. 43 Maiden-lane?

FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
32 Wall-st., New-York.

Our business is the same as an incorporated Bank. Deposit accounts can be opened with us in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice. Interest allowed upon all daily balances at current market rates.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money, and issue credits available in all parts of Europe.

We issue Certificates of Deposit, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest and available at all leading points.

We are at all times prepared to make Advances on approved Collaterals; execute orders for the purchase or sale of Gold, Government, State and City Bonds, and other first-class securities.

The negotiation, in this country and Europe, of Railroad and other Corporate Loans, receives special attention. We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer Banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 5 Lothbury, London.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS
UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, N. J.
IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
FOR SALE AT 85.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK.

There is an active demand for these bonds, and the entire issue will soon be exhausted. For particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,
Offer for sale the following first-class Southern securities, at prices to pay investors 9 to 13 per cent. per annum:
Mobile City 8 per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Atlanta City 7 per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Mississippi Levee 10 per Cent. Bonds, secured by land and cotton tax.
South Side Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
Clover Hill Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five per Cent. State stocks, that said stocks would be paid in full on presentation at the agency in the City of New-York, on the first day of July, 1870, such holders are, therefore, hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the first day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.
FISCAL AGENT AND ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.
NEW-ORLEANS, July 5, 1870.

Messrs. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS, No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, will receive proposals during ten days from the date of this advertisement for the purchase of the Three Million Dollars City of New-Orleans Bonds, bearing seven per cent. per annum. Interest payable semi-annually in New-Orleans or in New-York.
N. AUGUSTIN,
Cashier Bank of New-Orleans.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT BONDS
OF THE
COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,
STATE OF MISSOURI.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The railroad for which these bonds are issued has just been leased by a branch of the
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,
and will be finished and running by early Spring.

Entire indebtedness of each county, $200,000, being amount of bonds issued for above road, of which there remains at this date unsold but about $25,000 of each county, which we still offer at "76 and accrued interest."

Further particulars furnished by application at our office.
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
(Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New-York,)
"EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
EMIL SAUER, President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, (over fifteen years Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, New-York.)

The GERMAN NATIONAL BANK will commence business on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1870, with a CASH CAPITAL of $1,000,000, subject to increase to $15,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Brothers, Chicago.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of Kremelberg & Co.
GEORGE FRITZ, of Strasburger, Fritz and Pfeiffer.
JOHN R. GARDNER, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
WILSON G. HUNT.
GER. JANSSEN, of Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti.
FRED. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
A. KLINGENBERG, of Kittel, Klingenberg & Co.
LEO LEHMANN, of Budge, Schiff & Co.
M. H. LEVIN.
FREDERICK M. MAAS.
F. MEISSNER, of Meissner, Ackerman & Co.
EDWARD PRIEBS, of Bauendahl & Co.
DAVID SALOMON.
EMIL SAUER, late Kamlah, Sauer & Co.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.
L. J. STIASTNY, of Bauendahl & Co.
W. G. TAAKS, of Baltzer & Taaks.
FREDERICK VILMAR.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

Southern and Western
County and Town Bonds
WANTED BY
W. S. FIELDING,
No. 65 Wall-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND COLLEGE-PLACE.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At the recent election for Directors of this Company, the former Board were unanimously re-elected

FOR DIRECTORS.
WM. C. PIERREPONT. C. ZABRISKIE, JR.,
MARCELLUS MASSEY, GARDNER COLBY,
CHARLES E. BILL, JOHN S. FARLOW,
SAMUEL F. PHELPS, DAVID UTLEY,
JOHN FERGUSON, S. D. HUNGERFORD
ISAAC N. PHELPS, TALCOTT H. CAMP,
DELOS DEWOLF.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, the former officers were also unanimously re-elected, to wit:
W. C. PIERREPONT, President.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.
J. A. LAWYER, Secretary and Treasurer.

This Company will pay a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on and after the 15th July. Transfer-books will remain closed from the 25th inst. to date of payment.
MARCELLUS MASSEY,
Vice-President.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 32 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY AND CAMERON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to J. N. Denison, Chairman, Boston, will be received untill noon SATURDAY, July 16, 1870, for the sale of $127,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of said Company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture dated Nov. 26, 1866.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, in Boston, on MONDAY, July 18, and the accepted bids declared.
JAMES F. JOY,
NATH. THAYER,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
Trustees.
BOSTON, June 30, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO, WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON, HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH, WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, JAMES B. AMES, JR.,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD, EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

CHICAGO CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE R. R.
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

HARLEM EXTENSION BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at eighty and interest, two hundred and fifty bonds of $1,000 each, issued by the Harlem Extension Railroad Company.

These bonds are the unsold balance of an issue of $500,000, made by the Harlem Extension Railroad Company for the purpose of completing the equipment of their road, and are secured by a first mortgage on said equipment, made to the Union Trust Company of New-York. They bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of Government tax, and are payable on March 1, 1880.

The Harlem Extension Railroad connects with the Harlem Railroad at Chatham Four Corners and extends from that point to Rutland, Vermont.

In view of this close connection with the Harlem Railroad, and of the steadily-increasing traffic between New-York and the North, it is believed that the above are the cheapest investment now offered to the public.
JOHN BONNER & CO.
No. 22 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of the above-named road. The lands of the Company have recently been put in market, and at prices that will nearly, if not quite, pay off these Bonds, which are receivable at par in payment for lands sold. Sales of lands for the month of June were about $40,000. For further particulars, apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1868, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
(Bank of New-York Building.)

This Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.
JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO.,
NO. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, 5th July, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared from the net profits for the six months ending this day, payable to shareholders here and at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, on and after 11th inst.
J. H. OGLESBY, President.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT, free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on MONDAY, July 11, until when the transfer-books will be closed.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 Broadway.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JULY 6, 1870.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, 11th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 15, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at this office.
W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE CORNER BROADWAY AND 1ST-ST.,
BROOKLYN, E. D., July 8, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
JOHN H. MOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 393 CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable July 1.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SEVENTIETH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable, on demand, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870. Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 11th of July next. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 11.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.

Empire City, Relief, Niagara, Sterling, Columbia, Home, Security, Mercantile Mutual and other dividend-paying securities for sale by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of tax) has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

ALSO,
A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF
SIXTY PER CENT.
free of tax, to the policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1870.
AND
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
on the outstanding Scrip, payable Sept. 1, 1870.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

SAVANNAH BANK AND TRUST COMPANY,
SAVANNAH, Ga., July 4, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Savannah Bank and Trust Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable MONDAY, July 11. New-York stockholders will receive their dividends at the Fourth National Bank.
EDMUND KETCHUM, Cashier.

KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 84 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Five per Cent. Dividend, and an extra Five per Cent. Dividend, free of Government tax, was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 2d day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable in cash, free of Government tax, on and after July 20, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed until the morning of that day.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed from June 20 until that day.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
payable on demand at their office, No. 96 Broadway.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1870.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1870, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 157 BROADWAY, July 6, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power, and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing on the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street: thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence through and along the Third-avenue, with a double track to the Harlem Bridge; also, from the Third-avenue, thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to the Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at its intersection with Tenth-avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double-track to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege, or franchise, shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Controller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth-avenue, as aforesaid; but should he, or they, be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorised and reserve the right to reject any bid, if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the Act of the Legislature under which this sale is to be made, can be procured at the Finance Department.—Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, assignee of MICHAEL T. FOLEY, a bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at No. 569 3d-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, July 19, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the personal estate of said bankrupt, and consisting of three wagons, horse, two sets harness, an extensive stock of parlor, chamber, dining-room and office furniture, and a large quantity of unfinished chairs, sofas and parlor suites in frames, &c.; and also, unwrought materials and upholstery goods, together with the valuable lease of said premises, having yet about eight years to run, with the entire fixtures and furniture of said store.—Dated at New-York, July 8, 1870. CHESTER M. FOSTER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 29 Howard-st., N. Y.
J. L. HANES, Attorney, No. 78 Bowery, N. Y.
jy11-law3wM*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 24th day of June, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MICHAEL T. FOLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
CHESTER M. FOSTER, Assignee, &c.
je27-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN W. DODD, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
jy11-law3wM* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20
Will draw interest from July 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.

THIRTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this institution have declared the regular semi-annual Dividend on all sums on deposit July 1, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

The Dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that an INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18, on all sums of from $1 to $5,000, which may have been deposited for three or six months next preceding July 1.

All interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will be entitled to interest as principal.
HARRISON HALL, President.

All deposits made now will be entitled to interest as from July 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

JULY, 1870.—By direction of the trustees of this bank, the usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after July 15, inst., or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, and SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.

Deposits of one dollar received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1870.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 368 6TH-AV. (BOOTH'S THEATER.)

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 6 to 8. Money deposited on or before
JULY 20
will draw interest from July 1,
AT 7 PER CENT.
WM. M. GILES, H. K. THURBER,
HUGH MURRAY,
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Sec'y. Vice-Pres'ts.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5; interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

The Trustees of this Institution have ordered that the usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres't.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. All money deposited on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN,
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary. President.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 18th day of July, 1870.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Monday, July 11, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT,
President.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSON RHOADES, Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND UNDER, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 76 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN ORGANIZED for the convenience of depositors, and is open every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. for the reception and payment of money.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 upward.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1. JOHN P. WHITE, President.
GEORGE T. JACKSON, First Vice-President.
WM. H. BEERS, Second Vice-President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX (6) Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will be entitled to interest from July 1.
GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 18, 1870.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 237 BROADWAY, entrance on PARK-PLACE.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, also an extra Dividend at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acct. WADE B. WORRALL, Secy.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SILVER WARE.

ENGLISH ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND CUTLERY.

MAPPIN & WEBB,
Celebrated manufacturers, invite
AMERICANS VISITING ENGLAND
to inspect their unrivaled show-rooms, containing an immense stock of their celebrated manufactures.
ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE
of highest quality and most beautiful design and workmanship.
TEA SERVICES.
DINNER SERVICES,
and
TABLE CUTLERY
of every description.

Please note carefully the address:
NOS. 76, 77 AND 78 OXFORD-ST., AND
NOS. 71 AND 72 CORNHILL, LONDON.
ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
and
WINSLEY-ST. WORKS, LONDON.

The best illustrated catalogues in the trade.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednes., July 13	Calabria, Thurs., July 28
Batavia, Thursday, July 14	Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3
Java, Wednesday, July 20	Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4
Abyssinia, Thurs., July 21	Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10
Scotia, Wednes., July 27	Tarifa, Thursday, Aug. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris....................$145, gold.

Return tickets....................$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets....................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
India..........Sat., July 16	Iowa..........Wed., July 20
Cambria..........Sat., July 23	Dacian..........Wed., July 27
Anglia..........Sat., July 30	Dorian..........Wed., Aug. 3
Australia..........Sat., Aug. 6	Sidonian..........Wed., Aug. 10
Columbia..........Sat., Aug. 13	Britannia..........Wed., Aug. 17
Europa..........Sat., Aug. 20	Caledonia..........Wed., Aug. 24

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Green..........July 13, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. Freeman..........July 20, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams..........July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth..........Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray..........Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price..........Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, July 26, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE..........Rousseau...SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont...SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT.........Lemarie...SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE..........Duchesne...SATURDAY, Sept. 3

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.

HOLLAND, Thomas, Saturday, July 16, at 8 A. M.
ERIN, Bragg, Saturday, July 23, at 12 M.
FRANCE, Grogan, Saturday, July 30, at 8 A. M.
ITALY, Grace, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. Pembroke Fetridge. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. Pembroke Fetridge. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170, according to location of berth. Steerage. $60.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 21—ARIZONA, Capt. Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavarly.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Wednesday, July 20.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, July 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, (via Nassau)..........July 14
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice..........July 21
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards..........July 28

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deaken, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM-SHIP VIRGIN at public auction, at Washington Navy-yard WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock M.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, July 13, next, at 12 M., the staunch and fast iron side-wheel steamship VIRGIN, built on the Clyde, 1864.

Length, 220 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 12 feet; carries about four hundred (400) tons, measurement goods; has two oscillating engines, 48x60, in good order; revolving buckets on wheels, and two tubular boilers, built of ⅜ iron, in fair order. The boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 45 pounds previous to the vessel leaving New-York for Washington last January, and found to be strong and tight.

Draft of water, loaded, 8½ feet. The anchors, chains, boats, and all material on board, will be sold with the vessel. Terms: one-fourth cash, on the day of sale, and remainder on removal of the vessel from the Navy-yard. The vessel can be examined at any time during the day.

(Signed,) E. C. BANFIELD, Solicitor of the Treasury.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, July 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, July 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.

On and after MONDAY, July 4, the magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. Tilton, and JESSE HOYT, Commander James Seely, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 12:40, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. B. Hull.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. Simmons, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. Simmons, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. Jay L. Clark, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 9th......1 P. M.	Saturday, 9th......4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 10th......6 A. M.	Sunday, 10th......2:30 P. M.
Sunday, 10th......5:30 P. M.	Monday, 11th......6:30 A. M.
Monday, 11th......3 P. M.	Tuesday, 12th......7 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th......3 P. M.	Wednesday, 13th......7 A. M.
Wednesday, 13th......3 P. M.	Thursday, 14th......7 A. M.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 42, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Newburg, landing at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. James S. Throckmorton, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 3 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that De BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MEDICAL CARD.—CONFIDENTIAL medical advice to married and single of either sex, by an experienced retired physician; self-treatment—what you require, and how and where to get it, (excepting aught illegal, or contra bonos mores.) Special treatment in all female complaints, and exclusive and reliable care secured to ladies non-resident. Consultations, $5. Advisory letter mailed free. Write for it and avoid deception. Address CONSULTING PHYSICIAN, care of Dr. DUBOIS, No. 154 East 28th-st., New-York.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. K. REEVES, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York City.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress or will do chamber-work and waiting; she is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver; make salads, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, both French and English; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 335 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of nice cooking; would assist with plain washing if required; good City references. Call at No. 224 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as invalid nurse or infant nurse; no objection to travel in care of grown children or lady's nurse. Can be seen at No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a thorough laundress; can do French fluting and do up ladies' fine muslins and everything appertaining to the business in the best manner; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AT DRESS-making, millinery, and as general family seamstress; would go out by the day or week; can cut and trim ladies' and children's clothing. Address one week, L. M., No. 146 Varick-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable; excellent cook; meats, gravies, soups, pastry, creams, &c. excellent baker; good reference; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; she is an efficient nurse, excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate on machine, dress-maker, &c.; has good testimonials; country or City. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NICE, TIDY GIRL, HIGHly recommended, a situation as waitress; is competent, trustworthy and not afraid to work; can take the place of a man at waiting. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook. Can be seen three days at No. 324 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as cook and good washer and ironer in a small private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress or nurse; has good City reference. Call at No. 235 East 22d-st., Room No. 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A FEW more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Miss HUGHTON, No. 110 West 30th-st.

ALL GOOD SERVANTS FOR COUNTRY and City, well recommended and capable, can be obtained today at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st. Protestants and Catholics on hand.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., good girls can find situations immediately, either City or country, viz.: cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses and girls for general house-work.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS house servants can always be found at the magnificent office, four doors above 10th-st., on 6th-av.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, (Protestant) a situation as coachman with a private family; has sixteen years' good reference from three places; has never been discharged; has lived five years in the present place, and is leaving on account of selling out; has served two years in the army. Call at or address J. G. K., No. 234 East 20th-st., over private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man, who understands the care of harness and carriages and the proper treatment of horses, having undoubted reference as to ability and character. Address E. N., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as gardener; understands his business in all its branches—fruits, flowers and vegetables; thirty years' experience; well recommended. Address THOMAS BOWLDS, No. 15 John-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best references. Address J. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man, a situation as coachman and groom; is a good careful driver; the best of City reference; no children. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE single young man as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; also a good vegetable gardener; can milk; will be highly recommended; country preferred. Address D. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GOING abroad desires to procure a situation for his coachman, who has been with him for six years; he is industrious, sober, honest and entirely reliable. Apply at stable, No. 17 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses, a most thorough groom and steady driver; seven years' reference from last place. Address E. L., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a single man; understands his business thoroughly; is neat and handy on a place; has a good knowledge of gardening; best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a reliable man; no objections to the country; first-class reference. Address J. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man of long experience; has first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Address THOMAS, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a young colored man, (single,) is willing and obliging; City and country reference. Address F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address HENRY, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TWENTY SMART COMPETENT girls wanted immediately of all nations and professions, Protestant and others, for first-class situations in City and country at highest wages; also a good Scotch or English vegetable gardener, single man preferred. Apply at No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the art of silver-plating, bronzing and enameling grates. No one need apply who is not thoroughly conversant with the above branches of business. Address, stating terms, &c., BRIDGEFORD & CO., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—THIS DAY, FOR EXCELLENT situations, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av., all respectable girls and women of all nations and capacities, twenty excellent and other cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, chamber-maids, nurses, house-workers; those lately landed, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE gardener who understands his business and is not afraid of work; wages $40 per month, with house and garden; location on the Hudson. Address T. R. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., situations ready this day for experienced servants and girls lately landed, in first-class private families. No charge till engaged.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a clerk who understands the business. Also, an entry clerk in the same business. Address Box No. 3,288 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BANKING HOUSE. One who resides with his parents, and can produce unexceptionable references, may address, with references, Box No. 139 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—With $30,000 to $50,000 capital, in a safe and well-established manufacturing business in this City, paying handsome profits. The business at present amounts to $150,000, and can be doubled in less than a year with necessary capital. Large interest returns will be guaranteed, and the investment secured, if desired, by mortgage upon real estate. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 692 Post-office.

$2,500.—A FIRST-RATE BUSINESS man wanted, who will invest this amount in a well-established hardware manufacturing company and take charge of an office in Albany. Office expenses paid, and salary $2,000 per annum and commissions. Money well secured at ten per cent. Call at No. 137 West 20th-st., New-York. P. W. ULMER, Agent.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 665 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER OF IRON FOR THE COAST SURVEY.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, July 20, for building a steam propeller of iron, for Coast Survey service, of the size of 350 tons, O. M., below main deck.

Measurements for tonnage according to old Custom-house rules, taking the length on the load-line from forward part of stem to after-part of forward stern post, breadth of beam molded and depth of hold from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications and plans of arrangement, and general style of the vessel, will be furnished bidders on application to the Collector of Customs, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and to this office.

A guaranteed speed of eight knots an hour, under steam alone, in a trial trip at sea, for a distance of not less than 250 miles, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding four tons per twenty-four hours, will be required. In addition, a guaranteed speed of four knots an hour under steam alone, for a further distance of 250 miles at sea, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding 1½ tons for twenty-four hours, will be required. This speed is about that at which the vessel will be run when at work surveying. Economy in the consumption of coal, engineer's stores, and in wear and tear of engine and boiler, is of primary importance. Most favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the economy guaranteed in these expenses, and more particularly with the consumption of coal under steam alone, guaranteed at a rate less than that stipulated at the given speeds.

The trial trip will be between the places given below. If the vessel is built at Boston, the trip to be to New-York and back. If built at New-York, to Boston and back, or to Hampton Roads and back. If built on the Delaware, to Newport and back. If built at Baltimore, to Delaware Breakwater and back. This trial trip, if satisfactory, to be at the expense of the Government; if not, then at the expense of the contractor.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision and inspection of an officer or agent of the Coast Survey, and every facility must be offered him for inspecting the materials and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bids will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in iron-ship building.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and a competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to this office or the Treasury Department,) in the sum of $20,000, that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by this office that such bid has been accepted, and for the faithful execution of the contract.

The bid should state the sum for which the vessel will be completed, as aforesaid.

Six months from the date of signing the contract will be allowed for the time in which the vessel is to completed.

A copy of each of the general plans and specifications furnished, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be inclosed with each bid, as an evidence of the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed, "Proposal for Coast Survey Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

This vessel must be built in accordance with the American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 iron vessels for twenty years.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids two plans, one on main deck and one below, with an elevation showing the internal arrangements with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

The party whose bid is accepted will be required to furnish an acceptable model, with full detailed plans and specifications, before the contract is closed.

PROPOSALS

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock Friday, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 250 tons o. m., for the revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.

Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stern to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-house at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.

A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.

Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.

The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.

Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.

The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
(Entrance on Greene,) P. O. Box No. 1,811,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 23, 1870.

DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY and August, 1870, I shall by authority of the War Department, receive sealed bids for the purchase from the United States Ordnance Department of Pig-lead and Lead Bullets, as follows, deliverable at the points herein mentioned only:

On SATURDAY, July 23, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
50 tons Lead Bullets, Watervliet Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
On SATURDAY, July 30, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
50 tons Lead Bullets, Watervliet Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, 1870.
200 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 ton Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
100 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, 1870.
200 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, 1870.
150 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, 1870.
400 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.

Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the days and dates herein specified. All bids to be accompanied by a certified check or draft on New-York for five per cent. of the amount offered for.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Lead," and addressed to this office.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory, and may, at its option, accept bids for amounts in excess of the quantities advertised for sale. Thirty days will be allowed for the payment and removal of the Lead.

Further information can be had on application to this office. S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the name of the bidder thereon, (also the number of the work as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 11, 1870, at 11 A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Christie-street, from Division-street to Grand-street, with stone blocks.

No. 2. For paving Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.

No. 3. For paving Elizabeth-street, from Grand-street to Bleecker-street, with stone blocks.

No. 4. For paving Seventeenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.

No. 5. For paving Sixty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 6. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.

No. 7. For paving Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.

No. 8. For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifty-fifth-street and Fifty-sixth-street.

No. 9. For sewer outlet in Eighty-ninth-street, between East River and Second-avenue, with branches in Avenue A, First-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street and Eighty-eighth-street.

No. 10. For sewer in Water-street, between Moore-street and Coenties Slip, and Front-street, between Montgomery-street and Gouverneur-street.

No. 11. For sewer in Avenue A, between Seventy-fourth-street and Seventy-ninth-street, branches in Seventy-fifth-street, Seventy-sixth-street, Seventy-seventh-street and Seventy-eighth-street.

No. 12. For sewer in First-avenue, between Houston-street and Third-street, Avenue A, between Second-street and Third-street, and Avenue D, between Third-street and Fourth-street.

No. 13. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.

No. 14. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., South-street, from Jackson-street to Corlears-street, and Corlears-street, from South-street to Water-street.

No. 15. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., First-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-sixth streets, (east side.)

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of DIX & COUSINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ROBERT DIX,
JAMES COUSINS.

ROBERT DIX will continue the shoe manufacturing business at Nos. 23 and 25 Warren-st., and will settle all matters relating to the late firm of DIX & Cousins.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with closets; hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two, $15 and $16 a week, and fine hall room $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WILL let, furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to gentlemen and families; house and board first-class. Apply at No. 13 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 71 WEST 11TH-ST.—THREE DOORS West of 5th-av.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let with or without board: gas, bath, &c., on floor. References exchanged.

TO LET—NO. 299 HUDSON-ST., THREE neatly-furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen only.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, thirty-nine miles from the City, one mile from depot, on Harlem Railroad; good table; convenient rooms, country hilly and healthy. Address Box No. 10 Post-office, Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD—AT CORNWALL, ON the Hudson. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL,

FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.

This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.

TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.,

Address SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Long Branch.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VT.

This first-class hotel is now open for guests. The hotel is adjacent to and connected with the Missisquoi Springs, whose waters have wrought such wonderful cures in cancers, scrofula, Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys. The Springs are situated nine miles from St. Albans; route by Harlem or Hudson River Railroad. Band of Music in attendance. Board this season from $15 to $18 a week, or $60 a month. J. D. SUBLETT, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO,

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Madison County, N. Y.—Drawing-room and sleeping-cars, via Hudson River Railroad, from 30th-st. Depot, at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., through, without change, to Chittenango Station. For illustrated circular address Capt. W. D. STEWART, as above, or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Is now open. Terms reasonable. Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house. 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

OTTAWA HOTEL, MONTREAL, CANADA.—Recently enlarged and newly furnished; now accommodates nearly 400 guests; the best hotel in Canada. D. C. Burnett has had over twenty years' experience in first-class hotels in New-York City and State of New-York. BURNETT & DOYLE, Proprietors.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

SOUTH-SIDE HOTEL OPEN FOR BOARDERS.—Amityville, L. I., on the great South Bay, 1½ hours from New-York. Take South-side Railroad. Good fishing and boating. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING ARITHMETIC, &C.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., remains open, day and evening, all Summer, for gentlemen and ladies.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHAS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request. Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A PRINCIPAL OF LARGE AND varied experience and uniform success, desires to purchase or establish a boys' school; can give the very best professional reference. Address DOMINIE, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, At No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, a situation as teacher in a school, or family going to California; she speaks German and English. Good references given. Address Mrs. E. SCHMIDT-DONAI, No. 767 6th-av.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWEST GRAND AUSTRIAN STATE LOAN LOTTERY, guaranteed and controlled by the Government in the amount of 120 MILLIONS FLORINS or 250 MILLION FRANCS, which is to be repaid by 400,000 PREMIUM PRISES, in five yearly drawings, in the manner that every second month a great drawing takes place, at which will be drawn prizes of 20 of 500,000 francs, 10 of 450,000, 60 of 400,000, 81 of 300,000, 20 of 100,000, 20 of 500,000, 121 of 400,000, 90 of 30,000, 171 of 20,000, 352 of 10,000, 432 of 5,000, &c., &c., till 300 francs, the lowest prize.

The prise of one share is $5, currency.
The prise of five shares is $20, currency.
The prise of eleven shares is $40, currency.
The prise of twenty-four shares is $80, currency.

The undersigned banking-house sends tickets to the furthest countries, bank bills or remittances, on a mercantile place in Europe.

List of the drawings are punctually delivered (free of expense) to every shareholder as soon as the result of the drawing is known.

The prises falling to the lots will be paid in all Transatlantic cities.

Only in Germany, favored by the chance, I paid to my subscribers first prizes of 300,000, 200,000, 150,000, and 100,000 francs, &c.

Orders, with remittances, will be executed promptly and under discretion by CHARLES HOLLE, banking-house in Frankfort-on-Main, (Germany,) Zeil-st., No. 47, opposite the royal post-office.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, From $15 to $40, for in and out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Manufacturers of patent Spring-back Account Books.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..........Manager

THE CLIMAX OF ATTRACTION.
TRIPLE COMBINATION.
THE LARGEST,
COSTLIEST,
MOST COMPLETE and
GRANDEST COMBINATION
ever presented for public patronage in
THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

First night of the great European sensation, MME. KATHI LANNER'S world-renowned VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE, the most complete Terpsichorean organization IN THE WORLD.

First night of the beautiful and poetical ballet fantastique, entitled

LA GISELLE,
OR,
THE WILLIS.

GISELLA.......A peasant girl....KATHI LANNER
Myrtha........Queen of the Willis......Bertha Lind
Duke Albert...Disguised as a peasant,
Mons. G. de Francisco

and the entire Viennoise Ballet Troupe.

First night of a new cosmopolitan ballet, arranged by Mons. Ajax, entitled

THE NATIONS, OR
THE CONSCRIPT AND VIVANDIERE.
AJAX, ROSE, LUPO, ALBERTINA,
and the entire Parisian Ballet Troupe.

First night of the new rattling commedietta, entitled BROTHER BILL AND ME.

George C. Boniface, Harry Jackson, (first appearance, Wm. Davidge, Jr., Mrs. G. G. Boniface, &c., &c.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

Seats secured in advance at the box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.

No. 585 Broadway.
MONDAY, July 11, 1870,
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
Burlesque Opera, LA SOMNAMBULA.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.

SARATOGA RACES.

TWO MEETINGS,

SIX DAYS EACH,

COMMENCING JULY 14 AND AUG. 12.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MEETINGS.

OLD NINTH CLASS ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 3.—The regular meeting will be held at the school-house, Grove-st., on TUESDAY, July 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. E. ALEX. HOUSTON, Secretary. G. D. CARDOZO, Chairman Executive Committee.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, June 11, at 8 o'clock, in Association Hall. Reports from delegates to the late Convention, and music. Young men especially invited. L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

ORANGEMEN.—MEMBERS OF THE Orange Institution meet for forming procession at Masonic Hall, No. 2 4th-av., at 7 o'clock, sharp, on the morning of 12th of July, 1870. By order of the District Lodge.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.

10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.

11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.

3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.

4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.

6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.

8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.

3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st.,* 11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JUNE 13, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12¼ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M. On SATURDAYS, the 12¼ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

DRY GOODS.

MA **SUMMER TRADE,** CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

BATHING DRESSES

and

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

A large variety at low prices at UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 13 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½ P. M.; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THIS MONDAY, July 11, and EVERY EVENING, and WEDNESDAY MATINEES, at 1½ P. M., the young character comedian,

Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMET,

who will appear in his great specialty of the German Emigrant, in Charles Gayler's triumphantly-successful drama, in three acts, of

FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

Fritz von Vonderblinkinstoffen..Mr. JOS. K. EMMET in which character he will introduce his charming CHARACTERISTIC MELANGE, SONGS, DANCES and INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS.

The piece is produced with new music, by Mr. Thos. Baker; new scenery, by Messrs. H. Isherwood, G. Evans and J. Hillyard; new appointments, by Mr. J. Timoney, and mechanical effects by Mr. Butler.

The following powerful distribution has been secured:

Col. Crafton, Chief of a Gang of Counterfeiters, Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Bobbit, Keeper of a Concert-saloon, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Bloker... } Emigrant Runners. { J. C. WILLIAMSON
Smasher. } { J. W. LEONARD
Adolphus Jenkins, a Henglish H'artist you know, Mr. MILTON HOLLAND
Judge Griffin..........Mr. PAGET
Lawyer Grim..........Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL
Pat McClure..........Mr. J. PECK
Father Metzler..........Mr. SMYTHE
Julius Snow..........Mr. KYLE
Jacob Callout..........Mr. VOX
Flint, a Detective..........Mr. QUIGLEY
Wintgen..........Mr. SMALL
Mickie Foy..........Mr. WOODS
Little Fritz..........Little MINNIE MADDEN
Katrina, (her first appearance here.) Miss GEORGIE LANGLEY
Moppy, (her first appearance here,) Miss CHAMBERS
Paulina..........Miss ABBOT
Angelina..........Miss FOWLER
Julie..........Miss TYSON
Judy Roche..........Miss ROWE
Mother Metzler..........Miss EMILY MESTAYER
La Belle..........Miss HAYDEN
Marie..........Miss BLAISDELL

ACT 1.—A view of the Bay of New-York, with the offices of the Commissioners of Emigration.

ACT 2.—International Concert Hall.

DAT GRECIAN BEND, with song....Mr. EMMET
POLONA SAUSAGE BOY, with song, Mr. EMMET
VALKING DAT BROADWAY DOWN, with song..........Mr. EMMET
CAPT. SCHMIDT, with song and dance, Mr. EMMET

He will also perform a solo on the mouth harmonicon.

ACT 3.—THE HOME OF FRITZ, THE HAPPY MILLER. Original song, Fritz—"Oh, Schneider, How You Vas?" The Threat. Katrina's Fears. Timely arrival of Fritz, and HAPPY DENOUEMENT.

WEDNESDAY next, at 1½, FRITZ MATINEE.

SARATOGA RACES.

TWO MEETINGS,

SIX DAYS EACH,

COMMENCING JULY 14 AND AUG. 12.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THIS EVENING
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

EXCURSIONS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 4, three grand EXCURSIONS daily, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK AND RETURN, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander, L. V. Tilton, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: 6:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P.M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2:30 P.M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11:30 A. M. boat. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

GRAND EXCURSIONS—NORTH AND East River Lines—To the sea-shore of Coney Island.

NORTH RIVER LINE.

The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

EAST RIVER LINE.

The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12, and 3 o'clock. Effective police arrangements have been made in connection with the boats, so that families and respectable people generally, can be assured of order and good regulations.

STEAM-BOAT EXCURSIONS.

The steam-boat SYLVAN SHORE can be chartered for excursions or for a period of time. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steam-boats of all kinds if desired.

J. & E. MYERS, Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

TWO MEETINGS,

SIX DAYS EACH,

COMMENCING JULY 14 AND AUG. 12.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.

JAMES H. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.

ap18-law-6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870. RIDLEY WATTS, HENRY GRINNELL. } Executors.

ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870. DAVID H. BURKE, Executor. ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.

ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.

SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor.

je6-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.

ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.

ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.

my9-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.

JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, } Executors.
SAMUEL LEECH, }

je20-law6mM*

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Sunday Scenes—Over 40,000 Visitors Yesterday—How They Got There and What They Did.

It would probably be a low estimate to say that 40,000 people visited the Central Park yesterday, and yet, large as was the number, there ought to have been twice or three times as many. If the Park is ever to become the resort of the masses, according to the original design of its projectors, there must be largely increased facilities for getting to it. A ride of an hour, more or less, in a horse car, packed outside and in with fifty or sixty passengers, when it was only intended to accommodate twenty-five, is not a very comfortable Sunday excursion, and manifold as are the attractions of the Central Park, most people will prefer to forego them rather than endure the horse-car purgatory necessary to reach them on Sunday. And when they are reached the enjoyment is marred and well nigh destroyed by the thought that the same or perhaps more misery has got to be endured in order to get home again, so that the discomfort and the wear and tear of muscle and patience inseparably attendant upon a visit to Central Park on Sunday—the only day that a large majority of people can devote to that purpose—about counterbalances all the pleasure to be derived from the visit. It is needless to expect any relief from the railroad companies. As long as they are allowed to carry sixty or seventy-five passengers in one car, they will not run two cars, in order that the same number may ride comfortably; and as for their employes, they regard the packing process as a good joke, and seem to consider it a special favor to allow a man or woman to stand up and hang on to a strap, or fall down for want of a strap to hang on to, for six cents a head. The Commissioners of the Central Park have done a great work in providing such a beautiful resort for the people of this City, but they will not have accomplished their mission until they render the Park available to the masses by making the transit thither more easy and comfortable than it now is; and as they are about the only municipal body that has the confidence of the people, and whom the people one and all are ready to back up, they would do well to bring their influence to bear on this horse-car question—which far transcends the Chinese question in its bearings upon the happiness and comfort of the working men and women of this City—and see if they cannot induce the Common Council to pass some kind of an ordinance for the protection of the people against the impositions of these horse-railroad monopolies.

Despite the inconvenience and misery attendant upon a journey to and from the Central Park, there was, as before stated, an unusually large number of people on the grounds of the Park yesterday. They represented all ages, and all nationalities and tongues. Even the Celestials were not wanting, and during the afternoon two Chinamen, dressed in the costume of their native land, pig-tail, umbrella and all, and attended by a servant, made their appearance upon the Mall, where they attracted a good deal of attention from the visitors of other nationalities, and were followed by a crowd of the more envious in their perambulations around the Park. The day was one of the pleasantest of the season—the heat being moderate, and a breeze blowing most of the time inland from the ocean. The rush to the Park was probably greater yesterday than on previous Sundays this season, owing to the rigid enforcement by the Excise Board of the Sunday liquor traffic in the numerous smaller parks and gardens about the City. If a German is obliged to forego his lager on Sunday he will much prefer to take his family to the Central Park rather than resort to what are called "gardens," and accordingly it was noticed that the Teutonic element largely prevailed in the Park grounds yesterday. They came in families of three, four or half a dozen, bringing their lunch with them, and in some cases a concealed bottle of Rhine wine, with which they managed to pass an hour in the ramble as enjoyable as it is possible for Germans to do without lager or music. The boatmen did a rushing business rowing the fair sex and their gallants over the waters of the Lake, and the hackmen were overrun with customers. From 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon there was, as usual, a continuous stream of private carriages entering the Fifth-avenue gate, and until 8 P. M. the drives were lively with the tread of prancing steeds and the merry laughter of fair riders on horseback and in vehicles of all descriptions.

RIOT AND MURDER.

A Number of Ruffians Attack a Lager-Bier Saloon—An Inmate Killed While Closing the Door Against Them.

A singular and horrible murder occurred on Saturday night about 10½ o'clock, at the lager-bier saloon of ADAM GOSS, No. 354 West Forty-third-street. It was extremely difficult to pluck the leading and pertinent facts, with desirable distinctness, from the mass of outrage with which the actual killing was enveloped, but the following narative is sufficiently minute to give the public an understanding of the crime.

Saturday night a gang of young ruffians, all of them under twenty years of age, who infest the north-western portion of the City, started out for one of those carouses with which it has now become usual for persons of their class to close the week. Precisely where they went, how often they drank, what were their numbers, and how many fights and quarrels they were engaged in before they drifted into the culminating tragedy, it was impossible to ascertain. It is certain, however, that they were in several saloons in Forty-second and Forty-third streets, that they fought among themselves at REAGAN'S, in Forty-second-street, and after that separated into two or more parties. One of these in which JAMES BOYLE of No. 606 West Forty-ninth-street, JOHN CAMPBELL, and JOHN STEWART, both of whom live at the corner of Forty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, with one JACKSON and one WENDLE, who as yet are not more definitely known, were ringleaders, got to the saloon of GOSS, where they were totally unknown, about 10½ o'clock. The greater portion of the crowd seems to have halted on the outside in the street, as, so far as could be learned, only three entered the place.

The saloon is small but one of the better class, and when the three ruffians entered, one GEORGE REIMER was behind the bar, and a number of Germans were seated at the tables quietly quaffing lager, or engaged in conversation. None of them paid any attention to the new-comers, who approached the bar and demanded drink, which was furnished them. They drank it and were leaving the saloon without offering to pay for it, when REIMER called their attention to the omission. They replied with a volley of abusive epithets and although it is not entirely clear it seems that some of their comrades at this moment entered as a reinforcement. It is at any rate certain that some of them penetrated probably by the hall-way, which is distinct from the saloon to the rear and private portion of the house, where they demanded food, and heaped the most infamous language upon the frightened females they found there. Partly by persuasion, partly by force, they were induced to leave the private rooms and crowded into the saloon which, by this time, was a scene of indescribable confusion. Just then some of their comrades on the outside threw a stone into the saloon from the street through the open door. The Germans took advantage of the momentary pause which the missile produced, to make a sudden rush upon the intruders, which forced them into the street.

The ruffians, however, were not yet baffled. The street was full of loose paving-stones, and with these they began a fusilade that put every one in the saloon in peril of life. Fortunately the shutters were up, and all that was necessary to secure those within from the rioters was to shut the door. JACOB SNEBLAR, a German, twenty-eight years of age, who was a boarder in the house stepped forward to interpose the protecting shield between himself and companions and the infuriated savages howling in the street before the door. Just as he reached the entrance and seized the knob of the door, a large stone thrown from without struck him on the head, just over the right temple. He staggered backward, another flung the door in the faces of the mob, and SNEBLAR, tottering for a moment fell to the floor. The rioters flung a few parting volleys of stones against the closed doors and windows, and then departed unmolested. SNEBLAR lay in a half stupor on the floor, and to the suggestion made as soon as the rioters were gone, that a physician be called, he demurred, saying that he thought he was only stunned, and he would go to bed, supposing he would be all right in the morning. He was carried up-stairs to his room, but although he soon sank into complete insensibility medical aid was not summoned until 2 o'clock. It would have been of no avail, however, if called at the moment the injury was inflicted; at 2½ o'clock SNEBLAR died.

The most singular part of the tragedy is yet to be told. Although this riot occurred not more than 300 yards from the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station, which is in Forty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue, the officials there knew nothing of it until Mr. GOSS reported it to them at midnight. Even then they do not appear to have understood that a man had been injured, and were first made aware of that fact by the death of SNEBLAR being reported to them yesterday morning. The first information of the affair was sent to the Central Police Office at 10:53 o'clock A. M., just twelve hours after the event, and it appears that they bestirred themselves in the matter at about the same time. The ruffians by that time had been long housed in their unknown places of abode, so that the work of ferreting them out was one of extreme difficulty. Three of the rioters, however, BOYLE, CAMPBELL and STEWART were arrested and locked up at the Station-house. BOYLE confessed that he threw stones at the house of GOSS, and the other two admitted that they were present at the riot, but the Police, as yet, have not obtained any testimony tending to show who threw the stone which killed SNEBLAR. In the afternoon, Dr. JOHN BEACH, assisted by Dr. TERRY, made a post-mortem examination of the remains of the murdered man, when it was found that death had resulted from an extended fracture of the skull, attended with compression of the brain. The inquest will be begun by Coroner ROLLINS this morning at 11 o'clock, at the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, in Forty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue.

THE TRANSFIGURATION.

Lessons from the Gospel by Rev. Wm. M. Punshon, President of the Canadian Wesleyan Conference.

St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, was crowded yesterday morning, by a fashionable and attentive audience assembled to hear Rev. WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON, President of the Canadian Wesleyan Conference. His text was selected from II. Peter, first chapter, eighteenth verse: "And this voice which came from Heaven we heard, when we were with Him in the holy mount." Peter was here addressing the Church at a time when there were scoffers in it; and he would have them keep in remembrance after his decease all the things of which he had spoken. "For we have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were eye witnesses of His majesty. For He received from God the Father honor and glory, when there came such a voice to Him from the excellent glory, 'This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.' And this voice which came from Heaven we heard, when we were with Him in the holy mount." This voice was the voice of the Father to Him who was made flesh and dwelt among men, and refers to the moment of the Son's transfiguration. What was the purpose of that glorification of Christ on the mount? It was at a time when Peter, in the first year of his ministry, was the ever-ready spokesman of Christ's doctrines. It was a time prefiguring the exaltation of the Savior, first through suffering, crucifixion and death, and then in His glorious resurrection. Jesus takes James and Peter and John to be sharers of His midnight prayer—in the majestic solitude of night in the hills—and while praying the radiance of divine glory breaks through the darkening grief of the Man of Sorrows, and for once the chosen companions and apostles of Christ see Him as He is—the express image of the Father. Presently they see two forms—of Moses and Elias—the one as he stood in the presence of God on Mount Nebo, the other in the garments in which he had cheated death. The Apostles were startled by the sound of that thrilling voice and the luminosity of the cloud, when a voice spoke from Heaven, attesting the divine mission of the Messiah. When they recovered from their astonishment, they discovered no other persons present but themselves—that is, the Savior, Peter, James, and John. They only were the *epoptai*—the beholders of this wondrous, miraculous display of Christ's personal glory. They rejoined their companions. From this great manifestation we are to learn useful lessons. Matthew, in the seventeenth chapter of his scripture, gives fuller particulars of the circumstances of the transfiguration. It seems that these three disciples were a distinct apostolic band—an "inner circle"—the chosen witnesses of the revelations of infinite love. Even their very names indicate their mission. John, the gift of the mercy of God; Peter, the rock, significant of the stability of Christ's Church; and James, whose gospel teaching should supplant all the forms of idolatry then prevalent. The preacher dilated upon the peculiar privileges accorded these disciples in their fellowship with Christ. In the garden they only should be the witnesses of his earnest mental and physical agony. If great truths were to be proclaimed, they were the men to itinerate among the people; they were the Sons of Thunder. Here we have a proof of the sincere constancy of the earnest apostles—here we have useful lessons of zeal in Peter, tender affection in John, and a faithful exponent in James. Their weather-beaten countenances beamed up beneath the glory of the majesty of Christ's glorification, and they exclaimed with one harmonious impulse, "Lord it is good for us to be here." Moses and Elias, the representatives of an ancient world, of a dispensation which pointed out the coming of a better, after talking with them, vanished as soon as they had remained long enough to testify their homage. Moses had departed under unusual causes, but Moses did not sin. God summoned him away in such haste that he had no time to die. Moses and Elias were the viceroys of Jesus. They came also to tell the living that the dead *can* rise. What was their theme—what heavenly intelligence did they bring—they, the newly-initiated into the secrets, the solemn conferences of Heaven? Not of the beauties of the creation, not of the charms of material and perishable things, but of the divine mercy and commission, of the glory that was so soon to be eclipsed—of him who was to vanquish Death by submitting to Death—a desire to look into the mysteries of the cross. This glorious mission, whose consummation John saw in his vision of the Sapphire Throne, this absorbed all their attention. This was not the real transfiguration. The actual transfiguration was in the human sorrow of His life. There was luster in His miracles, in His whole life of beneficence and sorrow. Now the fleshly coverings were for a moment removed, His divinity shines out. Well might mortal spirits tire and senses fail before a sight like this! We, looking back on those far-off courts, must exclaim: "Thou art fairer than the children of men." When God chooses He works either in thunder or the still small voice. Silence is the energy of God. He is not meager of pageantry, when he wishes to exhibit it, in honor of His triumphs. And the transfiguration was His solemn inauguration of the one Law-giver of the Church forever. The servants must stand aside now. They have seen the work begun by their successor, and they must render up their commission. Christ had come to do what law, catechism, rubric and creed cannot do. "Jesus only" is our watchword. He offers no surrender of personal freedom and thought. He appoints no successor to Himself. He institutes no consistory, nor doles out His democratic religion through the bidding of any single man. Jesus only is the way, the truth, the life. Honor Him. Him only shalt thou serve. Look into the law of liberty, whereby He makes you free. Christ was solemnly baptized into His mediatorial office and as prophet by baptism unto regeneration—and as King when he was taken up to Heaven, but I cannot find that He ever was baptized into priesthood, with scarlet robes and tinsel show. The first voice spoke when Christ was baptized of John. The last voice spoke to Him in the troubles of the garden, and the second from the summit of the mount. Here is a harmony of purpose, a grand valedictory service, dismissing Him to His appointed work with promises of royal favor. There are several great collateral lessons to be learned from the text. But one is particularly impressive. If a man die shall he live again? Besides the beatification and resurrection of Christ, as an example of a faith in the "coming again." Shall we, like Moses and Elias, rise from the dead? When I blow my brains out (if I have any) do I die forever? No; I'm living still, either in celestial joys or hellish pains. These incidents also teach us the conscious existence of the spirit. It does not sleep. Intelligence is still vigorous. "Today thou shalt be with me in Paradise." This word Paradise is used but three times in the New Testament. First it is employed by the Savior to the thief. Then by Paul, in Corinthians, where, whether in the body or out of the body, he could not tell. Lastly, in Revelations, ii., 7. The consignment of the soul to its destination is immediate. Not a moment in your knowledge of your after life intervenes between death and life. When Christ departed, his disciples fainted with fear. He will take care that the fires of affliction do not burn too long—only long enough to purify. There may be some here who have no hope in a future resurrection unto life. To such I say—"kiss the Son lest He be angry, and you perish by the way, while His anger is kindled but a little." There is work enough for every one to do. We must go up the mount, witness the glory of the appearing, and come down, bravely to do and to dare, in the fields of labor and of triumph. So may we be prepared for the voice which shall proceed from the mount of God at the last day:

> "Come ye blessed of my Father,
> Ready when the shadows fall—
> Prompt to meet the Savior's call."

The reverend gentleman spoke entirely without notes, and with true Methodist zeal.

Public Opening of the Morning Star Hall by the Morning Star Sunday-School—Addresses by Revs. Matthew Hale Smith, E. B. Cleghorn, and J. Hyatt Smith.

The Morning Star Sunday-school Union Mission held its monthly concert and publicly opened the Morning Star Hall at Nos. 130 and 132 West Twenty-fourth-street, at 2 P. M., yesterday. This school was organized Oct; 20, 1868, with 400 scholars, at Pike's Opera-house, but afterward held its meetings at Apollo Hall. At present there are upward of 500 pupils' names on the books, 200 of whom are looked upon as regular attendants, and having about $3,000 in the treasury it may be considered to be in a promising condition. The officers are: R. P. PERRY, Superintendent; J. WARD MURRAY, Secretary; SILAS C. JUDD, Treasurer, and WM. HEATH, Librarian. The entertainment, yesterday, which will be repeated on the second Sunday in each month, was fully attended, and comprised a very pleasing selection of hymns, written for the occasion by Miss FANNIE CROSBY. It was commenced by the children's singing "Our Sabbath Home," accompanied by Miss LOCKHART on the piano, and Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS on the cabinet organ. This was followed by Rev. Dr. GRAVES, who read the Scriptures, and prayed for a blessing to rest upon the Mission. The school having sung "The Vineyard," Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH addressed the assemblage. He said that the reason our meetings, Sunday-schools and churches are so dull is because they are all so selfish. The prayer of each is ever for itself, while it should be for a blessing on all the Church of Christ. Another reason is, that they are not made sufficiently attractive to the million. Especially is this the case in our Sunday-schools, which should have fine singing, good music, speaking, and everything calculated to be entertaining to the children; for through their hearts you find access to those of their parents, whose salvation may be encompassed thus. Let us go, then, continued he, to the little ones; gather them into the fold, and they will carry the mission work into the bosoms of their homes, bringing God's peace and love to their parents.

Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS then sang a sweet little song called "Scatter Seeds of Kindness," and Rev. E. B. CLEGHORN, who next spoke, addressed himself particularly to the little ones gathered around him. The school sang again "Glory Hallelujah," and Rev. J. HYATT SMITH addressed it. Mr. PHILLIPS also sang two more pretty hymns, and a collection was taken up. One of the most noticeable features of the entertainment was the recital of "God Bless Our Christian Union," by the authoress, Miss FANNIE CROSBY, who has written so many of our beautiful Sunday-school poems and songs.

The Superintendent, prior to the collection, stated that it was the desire of the mission to build a chapel, if possible. The present hall has been rented for one year with the privilege of ten. Another hymn was sung by the children, and the benediction was pronounced.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

St. Ann's New Catholic Church—Solemn and Imposing Ceremonies—Address by Rev. Vicar-Gen. Starrs.

The corner-stone of St. Ann's new Catholic Church, in Twelfth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was laid yesterday, at 6 o'clock P. M., with imposing ceremonies, by Very Rev. Dr. STARRS, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, assisted by about thirty of the reverend clergy of this City. An immense gathering of people of both sexes was present, and the roofs and windows of the neighboring buildings were filled with spectators of the scene. The history of this church is rather an interesting one. The pastor is Rev. Dr. THOMAS PRESTON, whose lecture on the public school question, not long ago, created quite an excitement, and who is reputed to be one of the most talented preachers in the Catholic pulpit of this City. The congregation is now worshiping in the church in Eighth-street, immediately opposite Lafayette-place, which was originally a Presbyterian house of worship, and its purchase by the Catholics, about twelve years ago, gave rise to much comment. This edifice, owing to the rapid increase of the congregation, has become altogether too small, so necessity compelled them to seek some other locality in which to erect a more commodious church. They were enabled to purchase the Jewish Synagogue in Twelfth-street, which was originally built as a Baptist church, and was bought from the Baptists by the Jews, and has now, after many years, fallen into the hands of the Catholics. The building has been taken down, except the front wall and tower, which are to form part of the new church. The edifice about to be erected will be 166 feet in depth by 63½ feet in width. The full particulars as to the architectural style of this church (which is to be of the purest mediæval gothic of the thirteenth century) and as to the interior decorations, have already been published in the TIMES of July 2. The architect is NAPOLEON LE BRUN, Esq.; the builders are Messrs. COCKERILL & SPAULDING, in charge of the mason work, and Messrs. O'BRIEN & JOHNSON, in charge of the carpenter work. The ground purchased extends through the entire block, from Twelfth to Eleventh-street. In the rear of the church, fronting on Eleventh-street, there is to be a school-house of brick, with sandstone dressings, four stories high, 75 feet wide by 40 feet deep. A procession was formed at the old church in Eighth-street, and headed by the Seventh Regiment Band, marched to the site of the new edifice. It consisted of over 100 young girls, dressed in white, wearing vails and wreaths of artificial flowers, and each carrying a small blue standard, with religious inscriptions thereon in gilt. These were members of the Sodalities of the Blessed Virgin, and of the Sunday-school attached to St. Ann's. Following these came the Men's Society of the Immaculate Conception, belonging to the parish, with badges; after whom came the Young Men's Society of St. Aloysius, followed by acolytes, the professional cross-bearer and the bearer of the aspersorium. About thirty clergymen came next, habited in cassock, surplice and baretta; then the Very Rev. Vicar-General, dressed in a splendid cope, with his two assistants, and finally, the Trustees of the Building Fund Committee. Three or four temperance societies were also on the ground, but did not take part in the procession. Among the clergymen present were Rev. Drs. BURTSELL, MONOGH and MCSWEENEY, and Rev. Fathers HEALY, HECKER, two Dominican and three Franciscan monks. Rev. Dr. PRESTON, Chancellor of the Archdiocese and pastor of St. Ann's, accompanied the Vicar-General. The ecclesiastics having assembled on a platform erected for the purpose, over the spot where the main altar of the church is to be erected, the appropriate psalms were chanted, the Litany of the Saints and the proper prayers were intoned, after which Dr. STARRS blessed the corner-stone and formally laid it in the name of the Most Holy Trinity. The ecclesiastics then made the circuit of the ground whereon the church is to be erected, the Vicar-General asperging it with holy water as he moved along. All then returned to the platform, where the closing prayers were recited. At the close of the ceremonies, Rev. Dr. STARRS made a short address to the vast crowd in attendance, taking as the text of his discourse the first verse of the 126th Psalm: "Unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build it." The reverend gentleman explained that the ceremonies which they had just witnessed were simply an impressive form of calling down God's benediction on the edifice that was about to be erected to his honor and glory. By the fall of our first parents sin came into the world, and a malediction was pronounced against the earth in consequence; so that whenever the Church sets apart any portion of the earth for the erection of an altar whereon is to be offered the ever-living sacrifice, she asks that this malediction be removed. The Vicar-General then congratulated the pastor, and the congregation of St. Ann's on having secured so eligible a site for the building of their new church, and in conclusion urged the congregation to be liberal and earnest in strengthening the hands of Dr. PRESTON, who had taken upon himself a great task in their behalf.

The box put into the stone before it was deposited contained specimens of the coins and currency of the United States; a parchment history of the church, the names of the pastor, and the ecclesiastical authorities, and the names of the National, State and City Executives.

Railroad Accident Near Bergen Tunnel—An Intoxicated Man Run Over.

On Friday night, about 12 o'clock, two men, PATRICK REGAN and PETER CURRAN, were struck by an incoming train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the eastern end of the Bergen Tunnel, while standing on the track. REGAN was run over, had his leg cut off, and was so badly injured that death ensued in a few hours. CURRAN, in some way not explained, was thrown up and caught on the cow-catcher, and was apparently only bruised a little. Both men were taken to Newark, where REGAN died. At the time of the accident both men were intoxicated, and CURRAN, when interrogated as to the cause of the accident, refused to say anything about it or even to give his own and his companion's name. Yesterday morning, however, being sober, he gave a full statement.

Coroner BURNS, of Jersey City, states that he intends holding an inquest over REGAN, and if necessary, will issue a warrant for the arrest of the conductor and engineer of the train which conveyed the remains to Newark, as the accident occurred in Hudson County. The Coroner claims that there was no excuse for taking REGAN out of the county.

Police Mutual Aid Association.

Saturday last, at the regular quarterly meeting of the Police Mutual Aid Association, Sergt. HENRY HOOKER, Twenty-sixth Precinct, was elected Secretary, vice Patrolman DELEMATER, resigned. Sergt. WM. H. LEFFERTS, the President, submitted the following statement for the quarter ending July 9, 1870:

The Association has lost ten members by death during the past quarter.

RECEIPTS.	
Collected during that time	$4,881
DISBURSEMENTS.	
To the children of Richard Gambling, formerly of the Sanitary Committee	$981
To Mrs. Bannan, widow of James Bannan, formerly of the Nineteenth Precinct, New-York	981
To Mrs. Frost, widow of Nathaniel Frost, formerly of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn	973
Sylvester Mersereau, formerly of the Ninth Precinct, New-York. Money in the hands of the President, waiting for a proper claimant	973
Sergt. Wm. Graham, formerly of the Twelfth Precinct, New-York. Money in the hands of the President, waiting for a proper claimant	973
Total	$4,881

Number of members in good standing, 1,946.

Cattle-driving in Forty-second-Street.

A few days ago, Dr. MORRIS, Chief of the Sanitary Bureau, made a complaint against certain policemen connected with the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Precincts, for not having prevented the driving of a drove of cattle through Forty-second-street, in violation of the law. Some of the officers who were charged with neglect were on duty in other streets at the time the drove passed through, and were unable to see the cattle. It did not appear that any of the officers were specially charged with the duty of watching for stray droves, or that any particular policeman has ever been assigned to it.

Arrest of Pickpockets.

Yesterday afternoon, Detective MCKEEVER, of the Fourteenth Precinct, being upon the Bowery, noticed three notorious pickpockets, ANNIE TAYLOR, LIZZIE BRENNAN and WILLIAM SHERIDAN, alias Pug, alias Handsome Billy, sauntering up the crowded thoroughfare. Presently he saw them stop and speak to an old lady of respectable appearance, and after a moment's pause move on again. Suspecting their purpose, he stepped up to the lady, who proved to be Mrs. MARGARET HENNESSEY, of No. 10 Extra-place, and asked her if she had lost anything. She then first discovered and announced that her pocket-book had been taken. MCKEEVER instantly followed and arrested the two women, and handing them over to an officer, turned back to secure the attendance of Mrs. HENNESSEY as a complainant. As he reached her she said her pocket-book had just been returned to her, and indicated SHERIDAN, who was moving away, as the person who had returned it. SHERIDAN was overtaken and arrested, and, with his two companions, lodged in the Spring-street Police Station.

FLORENCE SCANNELL DEAD.

The End of a Ward Politician—Result of a Faction Fight in the Democratic Party.

At 9½ o'clock, last evening, FLORENCE SCANNELL, who has been hovering on the edge of life since he was shot, on the 3d day of December last, died at his residence, No. 317 East Twenty-seventh-street. The public is familiar with the details of the affair in which he received the fatal shot, as it has just been revived by the ante-mortem statement of the deceased, made on Saturday evening, and published yesterday morning, in which he accused THOMAS DONOHUE, keeper of the saloon corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, where the affray occurred, as the person who fired the shot which struck him.

SCANNELL was a politician peculiar to the City of New-York, and, such as he was, was a power in the land. No manager of ward roughs was more notorious, and no one was credited with greater proficiency in the peculiar arts by which elections are carried in this City. He, himself, however, profited little by his devotion to politics, as he was but twice elected to office; being elected a Councilman in 1868, and an Alderman last Fall, the day after he received the bullet which prostrated him. On that occasion he was an anti-Tammany candidate, and was elected by a fair majority over JOHN NESBITT, the regular nominee. He never took his seat, however, as he never rose from the bed on which he was laid before the election took place. His death will reopen old wounds in the Democratic Party by means of the inquest, which will be held by Coroner FLYNN, but no time or place for the commencement of which has yet been fixed, although the jury will probably be impaneled today. After the ante-mortem statement of SCANNELL a warrant was issued by Coroner FLYNN for the arrest of DONOHUE, and he will be held in custody, at least until the proceedings are closed. He claims that he did not fire during the mêlée in his saloon, and that SCANNELL was shot by some one of his own party. At the time of the affray the evidence was very contradictory, and it cannot be much different now.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Central Park Meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.979 inches; maximum at 9 P. M., July 9, 30.164 inches; minimum at 2 A. M. July 8, 29.732 inches; range, .332. Thermometer—Mean, 70.4°; maximum at 1 P. M., July 6, 79.5°; minimum at 10 A. M., July 3, 59.0°; range, 20.5°. July 3, rain from 7.¼ A. M. to 8.½ A. M.; amount of water, .24 inch; July 7, rain from 4.½ A. M. to 9.¼ A. M.; amount of water, .01 inch; July 7, rain from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.; amount of water, .26 inch; July 8, rain from 0h. 45m. to 11 A. M.; amount of water, 1.00 inch. Total amount of water for the week, 1.51 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 864 miles.

The sale of liquor and beer was prohibited at the private pleasure parks in the City, yesterday, in consequence of which only two or three of them even kept open for visitors. At Terrace Garden, at the corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, a sacred concert was given in the evening by MOLLENHAUER'S Band. The attendance was very large and the music was very fine, and was heartily appreciated. Lion Park, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Eighth-avenue, was largely visited during the day and evening.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Mount Morris-square today from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. Musical entertainments will also be given on Tuesday in Tompkins square, on Wednesday in Washington-square, on Thursday in Madison square and on Friday at the Battery, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., should the weather be fine.

JAMES GODFREY, of No. 187 West Houston-street and FRITZ MULLER, of No. 191, same street, were playing last evening, when GODFREY accidently stabbed the other in the leg, causing a severe wound.

IRA GERET and his wife were thrown from a light wagon yesterday at One Hundred and Thirtyeth-street and Eighth-avenue and slightly injured. They were assisted to their home, No. 55 West Twenty-fourth-street.

The body of an unknown man was found in the North River, yesterday, at Pier No. 3, and taken to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

DANIEL MILLER, four years of age, No. 438 West Thirty-seventh-street, while playing with a hay-cutter in the yard, yesterday, had two fingers of the left hand cut off.

BROOKLYN.

The milk depot of HENRY MANSING, at the corner of Church and Henry streets, was entered, late on Saturday night, by burglars, who succeeded in escaping with $100 in bills, which had been deposited in a trunk in the back part of the store.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, EDWARD ANMACKS and JOHN THISTLE were arrested in the act of stealing box-wood from WOODRUFF'S store on the Atlantic Dock. They were piling the wood on board a lighter, and had, when caught, $500 worth on board.

The boot and shoe store of CORNELIUS HURLEY, No. 138 Myrtle-avenue, was robbed, early yesterday morning, of stock worth $50. The thieves are still at large.

The residence of ROBERT C. OGDEN, at No. 20 Schermerhorn-street, was entered, some time the past week, by burglars, during the family's absence, and considerable property carried off.

WILLIAM CLARK, aged four years, had his skull fractured and left leg broken, yesterday morning, by falling into a sewer at the corner of Van Brunt and Walcott streets. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

About 1 o'clock Saturday morning, Mr. ROBERT TOWNSEND heard a wagon on the road near his house, and noticing that it did not pass, he arose from bed to investigate. From one of the side windows he saw two men on the piazza attempting to effect an entrance, and a third one in the wagon, nearly opposite the house. Without waiting for further developments, he hastily fired at them, but, as he was very excited, does not think the shot took effect. The men hastily entered the wagon and escaped.

A good deal of comment is at the present time being made upon the reported determination of the newly-elected Recorder of Long Island City to attempt to hold the office of Justice of the Peace as well as that of Recorder. Nothing in the charter makes a man holding one ineligible as a candidate for the other. The duties of the two are strictly defined by the charter, and do not conflict with each other. The office of Justice of the Peace has been worth heretofore $3,000 per year, and the salary of the Recorder is only $1,000.

Presiding Elder GRISWOLD, of the South Long Island District, M. E. Church, has appointed August 2 as the day for holding the camp-meeting of that district. Presiding Elder MERWIN, of the North Long Island District, M. E. Church, has appointed the 22d of August as the day for the commencement of the camp-meeting in the North Distridt.

The following are some of the names mentioned as Democratic candidates for Congress from Queens County, for the First Congressional District of the State: Hon. E. A. LAWRENCE, present Supervisor, Flushing; Col. A. A. DEGROUW, of Jamaica; Hon. JAS. B. PEARSALL, present member of Assembly; Hon. ELIAS J. BEACH, former Judge of Queens County, of Glen Cove; TOWNSEND D. COCK, Supervisor of Oyster Bay; SAM. C. SEAMEN, of Hempstead; and Hon. J. A. SEARING, formerly member of Congress from this district.

The initial steps toward the formation of a new lodge I. O. O. F., at College Point, have been taken by the resident members of that Order in that village. A meeting was held at the Poffenhusen Institute, on Wednesday evening, in which a number of the members of Pacific Lodge, No. 85, took part. A petition has been sent to the Grand Lodge applying for a charter. A large number of members of the Order reside at College Point.

Since the Diocesan Convention, Bishop LITTLEJOHN has confirmed 339 persons. Yesterday the Bishop administered the holy rite of confirmation to a number of candidates at St. Rion Church, Little Neck.

A story is going the rounds that the Democratic General Committee of Long Island City, ashamed of their nominee for Recorder, offered him any amount, equal to the entire salary for the term for which he would hold the office, in advance, if he would withdraw in favor of some person they might name.

The schooner *W. P. Phillips*, of Philadelphia, 198 tons, built at Milford, Delaware, in 1852, and lately damaged by fire at Providence, has been sold to HUDSON, ROWLAND & HAWKINS, of Port Jefferson, and will be taken there for repairs. She will then hail from Port Jefferson, under command of Capt. HAWKINS.

The following vessels are on the ways at Greenport, undergoing repairs: Schooner *B. D. Titts*, Riverhead, VAIL, master, will be thoroughly overhauled and refastened from stem to stern, and fitted with new ceilings and side kelson; schooner *Pauline Flanders* is undergoing similar repairs; sloop *Wonder*, of New-York, will receive new false keel and other slight repairs.

The schooner *J. J. Harris*, from the yard of the same name at Port Jefferson, was launched last week. She is a superior schooner of 235 tons measurement, owned by Mr. HARRIS and others. She will be employed in general freighting.

The new city officers of Long Island City will be sworn into office, before the Clerk of Astoria, today; but the new city will not be inaugurated until next Monday.

Yesterday, a man named ANDREW STEPHENSON, residing at Hunter's Point and working in the Stonewall Oil-works, was drowned while bathing in the East River. His body was recovered.

The telegraph line to College Point, via the Flushing and North-side Railroad, is completed and in running order.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Turnverein has elected the following new officers for the ensuing year: Messrs. C. H. STIER, President; J. Mueller, Vice-President; A. Koch and A. Schlegel, Secretaries; C. Harke, Treasurer; E. Krippendorf and L. Langdorn, directors of gymnastic exercises.

Bishop JANES, D. D., of the Methodist Church, has promised to be present at the great Temperance demonstration at the Denville Camp Grounds on July 28.

Although a Sunday liquor law, akin to that now being enforced in New-York, exists in New-Jersey, the authorities in Jersey City suffer the liquor-shops to remain open on Sunday. The effects of this free traffic in rum were manifested yesterday not far from the Jersey City Ferry, where, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a party of rowdies who had been dissipating all day through the city, commenced quarreling among themselves. After much ado a squad of Police succeeded in dispersing the drunken mob and arresting four of their number, named ENOS WAFFERS, J. C. CARROLL, SOLON LAPHAM and JAMES MCDONNELL. Six other individuals were arrested for drunkenness in various parts of the city, two of whom were lying insensible on the sidewalk.

Rev. CYRUS DICKINSON, D. D., late of Boston, and recently appointed one of the Secretaries of the Board of Domestic Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, preached at the First Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. STEARNS) in Newark, yesterday. In the former his text was from Romans, x., 4. In the afternoon, from I. Corinthians, xvi., 1. Mr. DICKINSON is an excellent speaker.

A temperance meeting was held in what are known as Currie's Woods, near Greenville, New-Jersey, yesterday afternoon. An interesting lecture was delivered by Dr. CHARLES JEWETT. Quite a number of people from Jersey City were present, and many from other places, as the day was fine and Greenville easily accessible by the Central Railroad.

The Committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris County, on Saturday, opened proposals for the building of the Morristown Soldiers' Monument. Mr. H. H. DAVIS' bid of $10,000 was accepted. The monument will be of Quincy marble, forty-five feet high, surmounted by the figure of a soldier in uniform standing "at ease," eight feet in height.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon two boys named PETER BROWN and JOHN CONNELL, residing in Jersey City, were playing with a pistol loaded with powder, when CONNELL playfully aimed it at BROWN. It unexpectedly "went off," and the ball lodged in the latter's face inflicting serious injuries. BROWN was carried home by a police officer, while CONNELL was allowed his freedom.

A fire occurred on Bergen-avenue near Griffith-street in Jersey City about 2½ o'clock A. M. on Sunday. A part of the house of Mr. HAZENKAMP was destroyed with a damage of about $500. As there was about $1,800 insurance upon the house, and Mr. HAZENPAMP'S statements as to the origin of the fire were very contradictory, he was arrested upon suspicion of being the incendiary himself. He will be examined this morning.

Rev. JOSEPH SWEIFEL, of Brooklyn, preached at the Central M. E. Church in Newark, yesterday.

A new Roman Catholic Chapel, connected with the Passionists Monastery in West Hoboken, was dedicated yesterday with the usual imposing service of the Catholic Church. The dedicatory service was performed by Monsigneur SETON, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Father JOHN, of the Passionists. The chapel is built of stone, and cost in the neighborhood of $30,000. The building of the church has progressed as far as the basement, and it is expected that the entire edifice will be built before Winter. Its estimated cost is about $100,000.

A mixed audience of white and colored people gathered at the new African Zion M. E. Church on Monmouth street, Jersey City, last evening, to listen to an address to the Sunday-school scholars by Mr. P. P. VAN ARSDALE. A collection was taken up to pay the expenses for a picnic for the young colored children.

THEODORE PIKE solicited charity of Justice BRONSON, on Palisade-avenue, in Jersey City, yesterday, and as the Justice refused to give anything THEODORE became very abusive, and finally drew a knife and made a pass at the Justice. The legal gentleman, however, collared the fighting beggar and walked him to the Station-house.

A little son of PATRICK HOY, who resides at No. 45 Adam-street, Newark, barely escaped sudden death yesterday afternoon. He was going down-stairs, and when on the last step he tripped, and falling, the door fastening was driven into his throat and severed an artery. Dr. BLEYLE, who is attending him, says that if the wound had been an eighth of an inch removed from where it was, it would have caused instant death. The boy now seems to be doing well.

JAMES COLLINS was arrested by an officer in Jersey City yesterday for being drunk and disorderly. While being conveyed to the Station-house, two of his companions, JAMES MORRISON and ANTHONY MCANDREW, assaulted the officer, and attempted a rescue. Assistance arriving, all three were soon safely lodged under lock and key.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 9.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened flat and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table;

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅞	92⅝
Consols for account	92⅞	92⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90	89⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	80	89⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	89⅛	89½
U. S. 10-40s	87⅞	87¾
Ill. Central Railroad shares	113⅛	113
Erie Railroad shares	18¾	18¾
At. & Gt. W. R. R. shares	27⅛	27⅛

FRANKFORT, July 9—Evening.—United States Bonds closed active at 95⅛ for the issue of 1862, coup.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and closed dull and irregular; Middling Uplands opened at 9¼d., and closed at 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans opened at 10d. and closed at 9¾d.@9⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is quiet. PROVISIONS—Pork quiet.

LONDON, July 9—11½ A. M.—LINSEED-OIL firm at £31 10s.@£32 ₱ ton. Common RESIN easier at 5s. 9d.@6s. ₱ cwt.; fine do. firmer and unchanged. TURPENTINE easier at 30s. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, July 8—Evening.—COTTON closed quiet at 115½f. ₱ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot.

ANTWERP, July 8—Evening.—PETROLEUM opened and closed quiet at 53f. for Standard White.

BREMEN, July 8.—PETROLEUM opened active.

HAMBURG, July 8.—PETROLEUM opened quiet.

HAVANA, July 10.—The following was the condition of the Havana market at the closing yesterday: SUGAR—Business opened heavy, but improved toward the close, with a better feeling on the market, all qualities slightly advanced and the market favors sellers; the decrease of the crop this season is estimated at 50,000 hhds.; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, firm at 8⅞@9¼ reals; Nos. 15 to 20 firm at 10@11¼ reals; Nos. 7 to 10 Molasses Sugar, active. Clayed Molasses dull. Muscovado Molasses dull. Muscovado Sugar firm; there are more buyers than sellers, and holders demand an advance; Fair to Good Refining buoyant at 8@8¾ reals. Exports of Sugar from Havana and Matanzas during the week, 56,000 boxes and 1,000 hhds., including 10,000 boxes to the United States; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 405,000 boxes and 11,000 hhds. FREIGHTS quiet; there is a surplus of tonnage for all ports; per box of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports of the United States, $1@$1 25; per hhd. of Sugar to do. $4@$6; per hhd. of Molasses to do. $3@$4 25; per ton to Falmouth and orders, 37s.@40s. BACON active at 18⅝c.@20c. BUTTER dull. COAL-OIL steady. FLOUR active at $9 50@$10 25. HAMS in demand at 25½c. for American Salted and 28¾c. for do. Sugar cured. LARD quiet. POTATOES quiet at $4@$4 50. TALLOW steady at 12c.@13½c. Box SHOOKS dull. Hogshead SHOOKS dull at $2@$2 12½. Empty HOGSHEADS dull at $2 50. Yellow WAX in demand at $8 50@$9 per arroba. White WAX dull at $12@$12 50.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 9.—EXCHANGE steady and unchanged. FLOUR firmer for low grades. WHEAT firmer at the opening, and sold up to $1 05¾ and closed at $1 05¾, seller last half month, and $1 06@$1 06¾, closing at the outside price; during the afternoon firm at $1 05¾ cash, $1 06¾@$1 07, seller last half of this month. CORN active and weak at 80¾c.@81¼c. for strictly fresh; 80c., seller the month; 80¾c., seller last half; during the afternoon dull at 80c., cash; 81c., seller last half this mouth. OATS quiet at 47¼c.@48c.; seller last half this month at 48½c. RYE dull at 78½c. for No. 2. BARLEY unchanged. HIGHWINES firm at 95c., iron-bound. PORK steady at $28 25@$28 50, Regular; $27 50@$28 for Ordinary. HAMS active at 19c.@21c. for Summer and 17⅛c. for Summer cured. Dry-salted MEATS in fair request; Shoulders active at 12c.; Cumberlands, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Loose Sides, 14⅛c.@14⅜c.; Short Rib, 15c.@15¼c. LARD steady at 15⅛c.@16c. for Winter; 15⅛c.@15½c. for Summer. BEEF steady at $13@$14. CATTLE active at $3 62½@$5 50 for common to good Texan Steers; $7 50@$8 50 for choice Shipping Beeves. Live HOGS steady and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 80,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 1,800 bushels; Barley, 3,800 bushels; Hogs, 6,500. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 86,000 bushels; Corn, 200,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 1,300 bushels; Barley, 2,200 bushels; Hogs, 5,500 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 9.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7@$7 25 for Winter; $7 75@$8 for White; $8 50@$8 75 for Double Extra; all but one mill selling at the outside quotations. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 27 and No. 2 Red Winter at $1 30. CORN quiet; sales of car lots at 67c. OATS quiet at 67c. for Canadian. RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL, $2 10 for Bolted and $2 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$33 ₱ ton, as to quality. Canal FREIGHTS—On Wheat, Corn and Rye, 6½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Lake IMPORTS—15,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Rye, 2,500 bushels Peas, 2,254,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—30,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Peas, 684,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—FLOUR unchanged, with a fair demand. WHEAT dull, with a better supply; New, on the spot, $1 50; Old, $1 20. CORN firm and in light supply and light demand; sales at 86c.@88c. for ear; 90c. in elevator. OATS firm at 55c.@60c., and in good demand. RYE dull at 98c. COTTON nominally unchanged. WHISKY dull at 95c.@96c., the latter inbound. Mess PORK dull and nominally $30. LARD held at 16c., with no demand. Bulk MEATS in good demand at 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, the latter packed; 15c. for Sides; packed lots sold at 15¼c.; closing held at 15¼c. packed, 15c. loose. BACON in good demand at 13⅜c. for Shoulders; 16¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¼c. for Clear Sides. Clear Rib held at 16¾c. at the close. Sugar-cured HAMS, 21½c.@22c. EXCHANGE dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON nominally 18½c.@19c. FLOUR dull, with but little doing; Fall Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extra, $4 60@$4 75; Double Extra, $4 85@$5 40. WHEAT firmer for best grades; No. 2 New Fall, $1 12½@$1 17; No. 1 Fall, $1 20@$1 25; Choice to Fancy, $1 30@$1 40. CORN advancing, with a good demand; Mixed, 87c.@90c.; Yellow, 90c.@95c.; White, 98c.@$1 08. OATS dull at 56c.@58c. RYE dull at 78c.@80c. WHISKY firm at $1 01. Mess PORK firm at $30. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17⅛c.; do., seller August, 17⅜c.; Clear Sides, 17⅞c.@18c. LARD dull at 15½c.@16c. for Choice. CATTLE in good demand at $2 50@$3 50 for Inferior to Common; $4@$7 for Medium to Choice. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 84,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS by Canal—Wheat, 90,000 bushels; Corn, 72,000 bushels; Oats, 54,000 bushels; Peas 8,000 bushels. By Railroad—Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged and strong. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT higher; sales early at $1 16 and later at $1 17 for No. 2 Milwaukee Club; in all 30,000 bushels; also 75,000 bushels, per sample, Spring, 90c., and 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 12½, closing firm. CORN firm at 90c. for No. 2 Western; 85c. for rejected Western. OATS nominally 56¼c. for No. 2 Western; sales, 9,000 bushels Canada at 59c. HIGHWINES lower; sales, 50 bbls. at $1. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—COTTON—Small business; Middling, 20c.@20½c. FLOUR dull and quotations barely maintained; Extras, $5 25@$5 50; low grade to fancy North-western Extra Family, $5 75@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $6@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio, $6@$6 75; Fancy, $7@$8 50. WHEAT—More demand and steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 42@$1 45; Western, $1 36@$1 40. RYE steady; Western, $1; State, $1 08@$1 10. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 07@$1 08; Mixed, $1@$1 04. OATS in limited request; State, 62c.@64c.; Western, 60c. COFFEE in better demand; Rio, 16½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 18½c., gold. SUGAR firm; Cuba, 9½c.@9¾c. for Refining. MOLASSES inactive. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull; Western Iron at 97c.@98c.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 19c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady; New Red at $1 50@$1 60; Prime to Choice White at $1 50@$1 70; Pennsylvania nominally at $1 40; Western at $1 30@$1 38. CORN in fair demand; White at $1 20; Yellow at $1 08@$1 11; Mixed Western at $1 08@$1 08: Prime scarce, and wanted at full rates. OATS quiet at 60c.@64c. Mess PORK quiet at $30 75@$31. BACON active; Shoulders at 14⅛c.; Rib Sides at 17½c.; Clear Rib at 17¾c. HAMS at 23c.@24c. LARD at 16½c.@17c. WHISKY quiet at 99c.@$1.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9.—WHEAT—Nothing doing; CORN—Steady for State; sales, 1,500 bushels Round Yellow at $1 10@$1 12. OATS steady; sales, 1,300 bushels Canada afloat at 66½c.; State held at 70c.@71c. CATTLE extremely dull; the highest price realized was 9¼c. for choice Ohio Steers; the range was from 9c. down to 8½c. for good, fleshy, butchering Steers. Milch Cows very dull, and prices range from $40 to $100; Mediums bring $50@$65. SHEEP and LAMBS have depreciated in value during the week; SHEEP declined ⅛c.@¼c.; LAMBS declined ¾c.@1c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—COTTON dull and quotations nominal; Middling, 18¾c.; sales, 600 bales; net receipts, 352 bales; coastwise, 23 bales; total, 405 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,767 bales; to Barcelona, 736 bales; to Havre, 1,436 bales; to Boston, 504 bales; New-York, 230 bales; stock by actual count, 66,939 bales, making an addition of 71,042 bales, of which 6,336 consists of damaged samples.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—COTTON dull at 18¼c. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $30@$30 50. BACON, 13¾c. for Shoulders; 16¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¼c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS unchanged. HAMS—Canvassed active at 21¼c.@22c. LARD, 17c. WHISKY, 96c. TOBACCO—Sales 205 hhds. at $5 25@$7 50 for Lugs; $7 75@$35 for Low Leaf to Medium.

TOLEDO, July 9.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red, $1 30; No. 2 Red, $1 26½. CORN steady; No. 1, 88c.; No. 2, 86c. OATS active; No. 1, 57¼c.; No. 2, 56c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—21,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 9.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; sales, 180 bales; receipts, 110 bales; add 1,378 bales to the stock, omitted in receipts during the season, and the actual count July 2 shows 1,378 bales received and not previously counted; stock on hand, 11,810 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Mining stocks during the week have been weak and have generally declined. Alpha, $6; Belcha, $5; Cherliar, $32; Crown Point, $7; Gould & Curry, $61; Hale & Norcross, $28; Ophir, $13; Overman, $66; Savage, $33; Yellow Jacket, $37.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—WHEAT firmer, with no sales; No. 1 Red, $1 29, $1 28 bid; No. 2 Red, $1 26. CORN firm; sales of No. 1 Mixed at 92c. OATS steady; sales at 58c. PETROLEUM quiet; holders ask 23¼c. for Refined; Crude, $5 25.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 67 bales; exports, 234 bales. FLOUR nominal. CORN, 95c.@$1 05. OATS, 55c. LARD, 17c.@18½c. PORK, $31. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.; Sides, 18¼c.@16¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9.—LARD easier; Tierce, 16c.@16¼c.; Keg, 18¼c.@18½c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 123; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. GOLD, 111⅛.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 9.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet and steady at 33¼c. RESIN quiet and steady at $1 45@$4 50. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR dull. COTTON dull.

DETROIT, July 9.—FLOUR quiet; choice, $7@$7 25. WHEAT dull; Extra, 48c.@49c.; No. 1, $1 37; Amber, $1 27. CORN nominal. OATS, 59c. for Western. BARLEY, $1 19@$1 20 ₱ cental.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 9.—COTTON in fair demand and lower; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 25 bales; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 228 bales; exports, coastwise, 112 bales; stock, 5,888 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., July 9.—COTTON dull and easier; Middling, 18c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 77 bales; exports, coastwise, 8 bales; stock, 20,088 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., July 9.—COTTON quiet and nominal; Low Middling, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; receipts, 100 bales; exports, coastwise, 59 bales; stock, 1,673 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga. July 9.—COTTON quiet and dull; Middling, 18⅛c.; sales, 62 bales; receipts, 398 bales; stock, 9,467 bales.

[Advertisement.]

A SURE PREVENTIVE OF SUN-STROKE.—
First—Let rum alone.
Second—Keep perfectly cool.
Third—Don't get excited.
Lastly—Keep track of yourself.
This is done by carrying a good watch. Go to No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-street, where you can buy a new one at the lowest price, or sell your old one at the highest price. Fine jewelry, diamonds and silverware at gold prices.
J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON.

[Advertisement.]

Chittenango White Sulphur Water cures dyspepsia, kidney diseases, rheumatism and scrofula. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 8 College-place. J. F. HENRY. Send for circular.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Holsatia	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Batavia	July 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR MEXICO AND HAVANA.			
City of Merida	July 12	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	July 14	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—A. Kilby, M. Kelly, Jas. Smith, Mrs. Ely and daughter, C. G. Fowler, wife, child and servant, J. T. Wilmer and wife, Miss Porter, Miss L. Gilmer, Master H. Gilmer, Miss Fewclothes, Mrs. Springer, Mrs. B. Brady and child, Mrs. F. B. Wane and 3 children, Miss M. D. Stickles, Chas. Wiener, Mr. Carver, Mr. F. A. Powlain, Mrs. S. M. Miller, N. Chapman, H. Bisk, Jr., wife, 3 children and servant, W. R. Pixley and wife, H. Ellis, J. Lychtenstein, D. S. Gamble, J. S. Stow, Charles S. Ward and wife, Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. Elliott, D. S. Kruder and son, M. Larcombe, W. B. Daniels, W. B. Smith, J. B S. Lancaster, E. Lowell, Mrs. O. P. Cleveland, Miss E. Drew, L. Buckly, L. Greenboro, W. F. Bittman, E. D. Smith, J. Hopkins, H. L. Skinner, F. B. Whiting, W. B. Eaton, D. Delaney, W. Brinker, J. McGlenn, F. Welch, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Frank Clark, Miss Emma Clark.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:38 | Sun sets....7:32 | Moon sets....3.16
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:08 | Gov. Island.6:57 | Hell Gate....8:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 10.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Saladin, (of Liverpool,) Shadwick, Santos June 9, Rio Janeiro 11th and Bahia 16th, with coffee and 1 passenger to Booth & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blackman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., with mdse. to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah July 7, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Robena, Mudgett, London and the Downs, 38 days, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Ship Louisa, (of Bristol, E.,) Glover, Cardiff 38 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Busk & Jevons. Had rough weather to the Banks; from thence was 14 ds. with light weather.

Ship Alex. Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool June 3, with mdse. and 406 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. 27th ult., Capt. Gardner's wife died; body embalmed and brought to this port.

Bark Nimrod, (Aust.,) Gerolimich, Marseilles 62 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co. Came S. passage and had variable weather.

Bark Richard Pearse, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Rathborn, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Had fine weather.

Bark Harmonia, (Norw.,) Nielson, Middlesborough 62 ds., with railroad iron to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong S. winds first part of passage and fine weather last part.

Brig M. Louise Miller, (of Boston,) Leighton, Little Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Lizzie Wyman, (of Newcastle, Me.,) Gamage, Darien, Ga., 6 ds., with timber to order—vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig M. A. Benson, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Howard, Zaza, Cuba, 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Winfield, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Loring, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to Nesmith & Sons. Has had fine weather till July 7, since which heavy S. E. winds.

Brig Rush, Wilkins, Samana Bay, San Domingo, 9 ds., with cocoanuts to Spofford Bros. & Co.

Brig Fortuna, (Sp.,) Llenas, St. Johns, P. R., 15 ds., with mdse. to P. Harmony's Nephew & Co.

Brig Levine, (N. G.,) Von Rossing, Rio Grande do Sul 55 ds., with hides, &c., to George Moke. Crossed the equator, June 8.

Brig Chas. Heath, Pendleton, Rondout, for Boston.

Brig Ida Cutten, (Br.,) Edgett, Newark, for Hillsboro, N. S.

Schr. Allegro, (Br.,) Rodgers, Silena, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to order. Had fine weather entire passage. Brig George sailed 2 ds. previous for New-York.

Schr. Princess, (Dutch,) Hassell, Maracaibo 16 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Had rough weather, sprung mainmast and carried away mast-head iron-work; was 2 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. A. Heaton, Douglass, Astoria, Oregon, via Montevideo, 39 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Smith, Virginia; 9th inst., off Barnegat, in a heavy sea, lost part of the deck-load of wood.

Schr. Watagua, Monro, Charleston, S. C., 7 ds., with ship-timber to master.

Schr. John Lenthal, Martin, Norfolk, Va., with railroad ties to J. Odell.

Schr. D. V. Streaker, Van Gilder, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Todd, Hill, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, New-Haven.
Schr. Susan Scranton, Harvey, New-Haven.
Schr. Memento, Mason, New-Haven.
Schr. Hannah Chave, Gelber, Portland, Conn.
Schr. M. P. King, Rockwell, Hartford.
Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.
Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Faulkenberg, Virginia.
Schr. G. B. Smith, Bogert, Virginia.
Schr. Aletha, Darby, Virginia.
Schr. Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, Virginia.
Schr. Alvira, Vancluse, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. J. & D. Cranmer, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. R. & S. Steelman, Ingersoll, Virginia.
Schr. Patestine, Farrow, Virginia.
Schr. Excelsior, Forbell, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Vaughan, Virginia.
Schr. Elizabeth A. Cole, Egg Harbor.
WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Below.

Ship Rhine, Jordon, from London, May 26, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and a Nova Scotia ship.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—Arr. U. S. steamer Quinnebaug, from Montevideo for Hampton Roads. All well. Steamer Catherine Whiting from New-York. Sld.—Schr. Z. Steelman, fm. Woods' Hole.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 10.—The ship Nonantum, of Boston, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, with cotton, went on Maryland Reef last night. The Captain thinks he will get off without discharging.

Miscellaneous.

Anchored in Quarantine, bound out, barks Jeans Brandis, (Norw.,) for Cronstadt; Trusty, (Br.,) for Elsinore.

Spoken, &c.

July 5, lat. 32, lon. 79 30, spoke bark Hawthorne, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, 8 ds. out.

July 7, no lat., &c., passed ship Dinapore, (Br.,) hence for Havre.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS TO PEKIN, PEORIA AND OMAHA.

180 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION.

equipped with a full supply of NEW and FIRST-CLASS rolling stock, and already

EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS.

The balance—twenty-five miles—is graded, the iron being rapidly laid, and will be completed without delay.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF 190,000, averaging over 920 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 600,000.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Platt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER 300 COAL CARS at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 180 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road, and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the Western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha; at Bloomington, with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo, on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON 180 MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER INTO STOCK AT PAR at any time, which adds greatly to their value, AS THE ROAD WILL RANK SECOND TO NONE IN THE WEST.

They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, FREE OF TAX, IN GOLD, in New-York. The principal payable in COIN at maturity.

Total Issue, $5,000,000.

The loan is being rapidly absorbed, FOUR-FIFTHS HAVING ALREADY BEEN MARKETED IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

We offer for the present the balance at

92 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, and the substantial manner in which the road is built and equipped, WE HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED THE BONDS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY. Now that the earnings on the completed portion are greatly in excess of our expectations, it is with pleasure that we recommend these securities as one of the cheapest and safest investments on the market, more desirable than Government bonds, as they produce about forty-five per cent. more income from the same capital, which cannot be reduced, but will probably be largely increased by the convertible clause.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. They may be sent by express at our expense. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

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